The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,094 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
MASSAM.....	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	....13th Sept.
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA.....	4911	1000	L Orman	.....23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	.....30th ,,
*L BALLAARAT.	4752	970	P. S. Tomlin	..... 7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA...	3064	600	W. J. Nantes	.....14th ,,
* L. SHANNON ...	4189	800	J. S. Murray	.....21st ,,
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	.....28th ,,
*L. ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	.....

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES ..	2984	500	E. Crew	.....2nd Sept.
VERONA.....	3116	600	F. Speck	.....16th ,,
ANCONA.....	3139	600	J. P. Hassall	.....30th ,,
MALWA.....	2959	2500	G. W. Atkinson	.....11th Oct.
RAVENNA ..	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	.....28th ,,
MIRZAPORE..	3887	600	R. Harvey	.....11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay,	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO...	5,000	800	....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE ..	5,000	800	....1st Oct.	20th ,,
MANILLA.. ..	5,000	800	....20th ,,	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	.... 10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	4,000.....	17th September.
BISAGNO	4,000.....	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agent's.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich ..	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA.....	...S. Morsa	4,200	600	7th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Dec.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 170

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE..	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Aug. 21, 1887.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT.

INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government, and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen	Rs. 6
Small ,, ,, ...	Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle	Annas 9
,, Small ,, ,, ...	Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Mohl, Pydhouni, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, ChurchGate Street, Fort.

JUST OPENED
THE BURLINGTON RESTAURANT,
No. 10, Medows Street,
Under the Management of
AN ENGLISH LADY.

BREAKFASTS, Tiffins, Dinners and Suppers always available. Wines, Spirits and Aerated Waters of the Best Quality.
A new Billiard Table from Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street. | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandevie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 12th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sep. 6, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN DRIED APPLES.

An excellent substitute for the Fresh Fruit either for Pies or for Stewing.
Per Tin Re. 1-9 Cash.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.	

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

KEILLER'S CHERRY.	KEILLER'S APRICOT.

1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COARSE CUT
SCOTCH OATMEAL.

Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Growths.
Per 2 lb. tins, 10 annas.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence, in Gazerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee and Urdu on each phial.

Per Phial As. 12; per dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WROUGHT-IRON FISH PLATES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Offers for the purchase of Wrought-Iron Fish Plates in quantities up to an aggregate of 700 tons, weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 500.
The material may be seen upon application to the Acting Wharf Superintendent, Ware Bunder, Mazagon, and forms of Tender obtained from the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st Sept. 1887.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hitherto fore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHEED.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

WANTED a qualified English or Native LADY to act as Supervising Officer of the Female Schools of the Durbar both in the Capital and in the Territory and as Head Teacher of the Central School.
Knowledge of Hindi is necessary, as she will have to conduct studies in that language.
The Salary sanctioned for the post is Rs. 300 (three hundred Rupees) monthly besides free quarters and conveyance allowance.
Apply to the Undersigned, stating antecedents and enclosing copies of testimonials.

V. M. NARAIN,
Secretary, Jeypoor Council.

TO BE LET, well adapted for Milliners, Chemists, Tradesmen, &c., &c.
The Undersigned intends to OPEN a BRANCH of his FURNITURE BUSINESS in some conspicuous locality of Bombay. The present premises occupied by him at Byculla, opposite the G. I. P. R. Station, which has the advantage of being in the centre of five Public Roads, open on all sides, is TO BE LET, in partitions, as would suit the tenant or occupier.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
Cabinet-maker.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

BEERS AND STOUT.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	
BASS BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	per doz. Cash.
Do. L. G. A. do.	6 4	4 4	,, ,,
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4	,, ,,
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0	,, ,,
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER, Ind. Coope's	5 4	4 4	,, ,,
PILSENER BEER, Bright and Sparkling	5 12	3 14	,, ,,
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son ...	6 6	4 6	,, ,,
Do. do. do. by Burke & Co	6 4	4 4	,, ,,
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0	,, ,,
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	33 0 each		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY. | PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
Can supply any requisite,
and will be glad to give
any information wanted.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... ,, 33-0. One star ... ,, 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

ZEPHYR, OR TAFFETTA SHIRTS.
Soft and light, for Hot weather wear. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirt, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	,, 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	,, 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24 4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	,, 29 8
Do. do. one Shamrock	,, 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend.....	,, 26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR".....	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY.	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL"	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL'	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS.".	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
32, APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &C.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES. Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.		PINCES-NEZ. Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.	
In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0	In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face..	Rs. 26 0
In Aluminium Frames	,, 7 0	In Silver Gilt Frames	,, 10 0
In Blue Steel Frames	,, 6 0	In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,, 8 0
Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.		Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.	
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses (Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)	Rs. 5 0	In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses ..	Rs. 5 0
		Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on Lens	,, 3 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,
A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.
KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.
MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN. FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

NOTICE.—Orders for two dozens and upwards are sent anywhere in Bombay FREE of COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle)	0 12	Plain Ærated Water	0 12
Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia)	0 12	Medicinal Soda Water	1 0
Lemonade	1 0	Do. do. as Pharmacopœia	1 0
Tonic Water	1 0	Seltzer Water	1 0
Ginger Ale	1 0	Lithia Water	1 0
Gingerade	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœop thy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 8th instant, motions to the following effect will be proposed:—(1) by Dosabhai, Framji, Esq., C.S.I., That as recommended by the Council, sanction be given to the raising of a Loan of Rs. 85,000 to provide for the cost of the New Water Mains for Frere Road; (2) by Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., That Government letter asking the opinion of the Corporation as to the expediency of legalizing a dog-tax be taken into consideration by the Corporation.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 6th Sept. 1887.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, for the first half of 1887, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., to transact the following and any other business that may be brought before it:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ended 30th June, 1887.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th September, 1887.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-five per each Share of Rs. 625, and Rupees Five per each new Share of Rs. 125 for the half-year ending 30th June, 1887, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th September 1887, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 6th September 1887.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th September 1887.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE OF THE STATE OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

No. 13.—The Government of Portuguese India, requiring 580 tons of COAL, sealed tenders will be received at the Portuguese Consulate, Forbes, Street, No. 9, up to 20th instant, on which date, at one o'clock p.m., the auction will take place commencing with the lowest bidder.

The Coal to be a mixture of Cardiff and New Castle, (Davidson West Hartley) in equal parts (290 tons of each quality.)

The delivery of the Coal to be made at the Depot of the Flotilla Department, at New Goa, to the person duly authorized.

Persons desirous of undertaking the supply can obtain all the particulars and conditions on application to the Portuguese Consulate.

F. MEYRELLES DE CANTO,
Consul for Portugal.

Bombay, 6th September, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

VALUABLE PRESENTATION
FOR VALUABLE SERVICE.
PRICE RS. 1,000.

AN EXTRA LARGE SIZE DOUBLE CASE GOLD WATCH, CALLED DUPLEX, by JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, No. 07769, WITH a Solid 18 Carat GOLD FULL size ALBERT CHAIN (HALL MARKED each and all links), ATTACHED with a Gold PEN and PENCIL CASE, DOUBLE TELESCOPE with SEAL, by S. MORDAN & Co. BOTH in weight TEN TOLAS. Name and Address will be engraved free.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1887-88, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000	Forest Depots on road-sides.
Belgaum Taluka	1,700	
Total	5,700	

Khandies of 560lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000	Kadra, Kumta and Honawar Bunder Depots.
Central Division of Kanara	400	
Southern Division of Kanara	2,200	
Total	4,600	

Khandies of 560lbs. each.

2. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Undersigned. Tenders should reach him by the 10th of October 1887.

J. L. L. MacGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 3rd September, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA has contracted to sell to the undersigned All that piece or parcel of Land or Foras freehold Batty ground, admeasuring about (1,700) square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 230, 164, 468, 71, 73, 177, New Nos. 12493, A-12090, 11961, 12112 and New survey Nos. 2-2838, 2-2838, 5-2840, 2-2838, and bounded on the east by the Delisle Road, on the west by the Heramaneckji Queen Mills, on the south by the private passage of the said Vendor's Bungalow, and in the north by the passage of the aforesaid Mills, and the same is in possession and occupation of the said Vendor, and situate at and on the west side of the said Delisle Road, outside the Fort, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of inheritance, mortgage, lease, in trust for, sale, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at his residence in the third Bhoiwada, near Bhowleshwar, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after expiration of such time the sale shall be completed, and he, she or they shall be precluded therefrom. Bombay, 2nd September, 1887.

TRIBHOWUNDAS VEERJEE,
Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882.
AND
In the Matter of the MACHINE EXCHANGE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 19th day of September, 1887, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attornies, if any, to Mr. THOMAS LIDBETTER, Public Accountant of Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator are by their attorneys to come in and prove the said debts and claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, on default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts shall have been proved, Monday the 3rd day of October 1887, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the High Court, before the sitting Judge in Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims. Dated this 5 day of September 1887.

CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator of the said Company.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
Rs. 1,000
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,
TO THOSE HOLDERS OF
WATERBURY WATCHES
PURCHASED AFTER 1st AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary. 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	Rs. 500
2nd „	„ 200
3rd „	„ 100
20 Prizes	„ 10 each.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,
Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE
Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch. Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.

Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting held at the Head Office, Manchester, YESTERDAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per Share, for the Half year ending 30th June, 1887, was DECLARED.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 7th September to Shareholders in India, whose names appear on the Register on 3rd inst., and on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

29, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st September, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL
OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

POSSESSING the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar, particularly during the present damp season.

		Box of 1,000	100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS,"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS,"	35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS,"	40	„ 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten percent; on twelve Stations or more twenty five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c. on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ...	$4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ...	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer.

THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display, Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. ... „ 2-12 „

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 ... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. „ „ 2 ... „ 27 „ „ „
Do. „ „ 3 ... „ 26 „ „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, D. MACROPOLO, Agent in Bombay, or of any Merchants.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly	..	13
5 St. Estephe	11	...
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22		
„ „ „ 8 doz. Pints „ 31		

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c. ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

		Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs.	56 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„	55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„	52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„	58 0	„ 66 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen-Champagne.			
Goldlack, Extra	Rs.	..	„ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„	16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„	17 0	„ ...
Niersteiner	„	19 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch	„	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„	..	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„	25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„	28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„	35 0	„ ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. Cupille, Macau Medoc.

Suterne	Rs.	20 0	

PORT WINES.
From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.

Good Old Red Port	Rs.	19 0	...
Fine „ „	„	22 0	—
Very fine „	„	27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	„	38 0	—

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Franda	Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„	14 0	
Les Canons	„	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„	18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„	19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„	21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„	23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	„	27 0	...
From Munzer & Fils.			
Haut Canon	Rs.	15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	„	17 0	—
Chateau Larose	„	28 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.			
Listrac Medoc	Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„	16 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.			
Hungarian Claret	Rs.	17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	„	16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.			
Carlowitz	Rs.	12 0	„ ..
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.			
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„	12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„	20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroe's Three Stars	Rs.	17 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„	21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils	„	25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„	27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„	30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„	35 0	
Charles Lervotre very old Brandy***	„	37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Volnay	Rs.	21 0	
Chambertin	„	28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs.	25 0	
„ „ „ *	„	23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„	21 0	

BEER.

		Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs.	6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„	5 ..	„ ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„	6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„	5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „ „	„	5 0	...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs.	16 0	..
Vino Barbera	„	15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	„	15 0	..
Etna Rossa	„	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs.	15 0	..
Do. Finest	„	18 0	.
Finest Kummel	„	30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„	63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29,	Rs.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

		Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs.	2 8	Re. 1 8
Do. middle size	„	2 0	„ ...
Celery	„	...	„ 0 0
French Beans	„	...	„ 0 10
Young Peas	„	...	„ 0 12
Peas for Soup	„	—	„ 0 11
Young Carrots	„	...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„	..	„ 0 10
Small Sausages	„	—	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	.	..	„ 1 8

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kashgar (s), from Hongkong, and Java (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Rosario (s), for Trieste and Venice; Baghdad (s), Zanzibar and Aden, and Massillia (s), London.

POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 20, from Mr. H. A. Geyer, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of August 1887 was 733, consisting of 341 males, 220 females, and 172 children. Out of which 534 were Hindus, 164 Parsees, 31 Mussalmans and 4 Christians. The daily average being 23·645.

A PARSEE VEGETARIAN DINNER.—The second Parsee Vegetarian dinner and Jasan ceremony comes off at All-bless Baugh on next Sunday, at 12 noon. The menu will consist of six savoury dishes. After dinner Mr. B. D. Panday will deliver a speech on "Man by nature not carnivorous." Tickets may be had at J. B. Karam's.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Two men, named Peera Sutwa and Govind Pandoo, while lying asleep in front of their rooms, on the second floor of their house in Bhandar Lane, on Monday night were robbed of their silver ornaments. The former of an anklet valued at Rs. 50, and the latter of a wristlet valued at Rs. 8.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF POISONING.—A correspondent writes:—In your to-day's issue Nicholas de Mello, an assistant at the Government Medical Stores, is said to have been admitted at the Goculdas Tejpal suffering from datura poisoning. I request that you will have the kindness to contradict this statement, as he was examined by Dr. Dymock before he left the Stores, and was found to be suffering from an attack of an apoplectic character probably produced by exposure to the sun.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday evening, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Yallabai woman, aged 40 years. Deceased was a blind mendicant. On the evening of the 19th ultimo, while passing along the Sonapore Road, she was accidentally knocked down by a carriage and the horse treading upon her right foot caused a lacerated wound about six inches in length. She was then removed to the hospital, and tetanus supervening, she died from its effects yesterday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital touching the death of Dhanna Cowa, aged 18 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the erection of a new building at Bunderwada. At 3 p. m., on Monday, he was on the third story of the house with a basket of chunam which he emptied on the floor of a room, and was retiring backwards, when he tripped on the door frame and fell backwards into a chowk, the height being about 30 feet. He was picked up unconscious with his skull fractured, and at once removed to the hospital, where he died two hours after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Mr. Moroji Kashinath appeared yesterday evening before Mr. Ryan, and applied, on behalf of a Parsi priest named Pherozji Edulji, for summonses against the proprietors of the *Jame Jamshed* newspaper, and Mr. Ardasheer B. Patel, the sub-editor, on a charge of defamation. The alleged libel consisted in the publication of the report of a police court case which is said to be entirely false. It being past 5-30 p.m., Mr. Ryan said it was too late for him to decide whether a *prima facie* case had been made out by the complainant in the information which was submitted in his behalf. His Worship asked Mr. Moroji to leave in the Court the information and the translation of the paragraph complained of, saying that he would look over the papers before granting the summonses.

CHARGE OF OFFERING A BRIBE.—A Borah named Cureembhoy Ali-Mahomed, appeared yesterday afternoon before Mr. Ryan in answer to a summons charging him with offering a bribe to Jamsetji Dinshaw, a weighing clerk employed at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's goods station at Carnac Bunder. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Hemming conducted the defence. The story of the prosecution was that the Borah brought seven bags of sugar to the station and delivered them to the clerk to be weighed before despatching the goods up-country. When the accused was informed of the correct weight, he said he would give the clerk eight annas if he would underweigh the bags. Jamsetji informed Mr. Hewett, the Goods Agent, of this offer, and the Borah was ultimately arrested by a police sepoy who had been set to watch him. After Mr. Hewett and other witnesses had been examined, the case was adjourned.

CONCERT AT COLABA.—Another of the series of monthly concerts, organised by the Revd. Mr. Clutterbuck, was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Colaba, on Monday. The night being fair and the programme attractive, there was a large audience. Mrs. Czarwinka, who has a beautiful voice, rendered "The Wanderer" in a very pathetic style and responded most willingly to a well-deserved encore. Mrs. Allan, an old favourite among the Bombay concert-goers, sang the "Auld Scotch songs," and responding to an enthusiastic encore gave another Scotch air "Robin Adair." Mr. Hart, who is a well-known pianist and vocalist, came out in a new light, and gave an amusing recitation "I Vant to fly." He also sang the "Little Hero," which was much appreciated, and loudly encored. Mr. Davey then sang Haydn's ever popular air "She wore a Wreath of Roses" in a pleasing manner. Mr. Dick Rowe, who favoured the audience with a whistling solo, was rather nervous and carolled somewhat out of tune. This perhaps was due to its being his first public effort. Mrs. Davey, Miss Kate Allan, and Miss Lily Yardley were the accompanists. This pleasant entertainment was brought to a close by a short temperance address and prayer.

BRANDING A WIFE.—Janjoor Sunga, a fisherman by caste, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Raymond before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having, on the 11th July last, caused grievous hurt to Walloo (accused's wife) by means of an heated iron shovel. The circumstances of the case have already been reported in these columns. The medical evidence went to show that the woman Walloo was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on the 26th July, fifteen days after she had been branded on the soles of both feet. When admitted the sole of the right foot had a large patch of ulceration on it. The soles of both feet were so tender and inflamed that she could barely walk, and then only with assistance. She was a patient in the hospital for a month. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that he always took severe notice of wife beaters. In the present case the poor girl had been so cruelly branded as to prevent her walking for more then six weeks, and he should therefore inflict upon the accused such a punishment as would be an example to him and a warning to others. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—Hajee Vyedina Hajee Casam appeared yesterday before Mr. Ryan to answer a charge of using abusive language prefered against him by Dayal Jaitha. The Hon. P. M. Mehta appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Russell for the defence. The complainant was employed some time ago as a mehta in a firm of which the defendant was a partner. It is said the partners did not agree. The complainant went at the desire of one of the partners to inspect some of the books of the firm, and when he presented himself at his office for that purpose, the defendant, it was said, called him a *soor* and used other abusive words. Some witnesses in support of the charge were examined for the prosecution. Mr. Russell denied the charge on behalf of the accused and in answer to a question from the Magistrate the accused said that he was much exasperated by the appearance of the complainant, and that the only words he had used were "go away, you are a bad man." Mr. Mehta contended that the offence of the defendant was much aggravated by his denial of the charge in the face of conclusive evidence against him. The Magistrate, having been satisfied that the abusive words were used, fined the accused Rs. 5.

BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.—Talloo Shaik Soobhai, Chimon Hissan, and twenty-seven other Mahomedans, of the weaver caste, living about Grant Road, Hoozria Mohla, new Nagpada, and Khandah Mohla, were yesterday charged by Mr. Enoch Solomon, market inspector, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having, on the 30th ultimo, slaughtered buffaloes and cows within the city of Bombay, without having previously obtained permission from the Municipal Commissioner, thereby acting in contravention of section A, chapter IV., clause XII., of the Municipal Bye-Laws. The whole of the accused pleaded ignorance of the Municipal Act. One of the accused said it was customary for the last 1,200 years to slaughter cows, &c., during their *Bukri Eed* festival, and he thought no fee was to be levied by the Municipality or by Government on the Mahomedans on such a day. Consequently, no permission was asked. Mr. Higgins, the market superintendent, who was in Court, said, that the Municipal Commissioner never refused to grant permission to the Mahomedans or any other caste of natives for slaughtering of animals in the city on their festival days, and the accused were fully aware of it. They simply wished to evade the payment of the usual Municipal fee, which was Re. 1-4 for the slaughter of a cow and Rs. 2 for buffaloe. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said, taking the *Bukri Eed* festival into consideration he would deal leniently with the case, and fined each of the accused 8 annas and to pay the usual fee for the slaughter of cows and buffaloes, as prescribed in the Municipal bye-laws.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

A DISTRESSING carriage accident occurred yesterday morning near the Dhun Mill, Parell, resulting in the death of Mr. Bomanjee Nussurwanjee, the son of Mr. Nusseerwanjee Ardaseer Hormusjee. At first conflicting rumours gained currency as to the cause of the accident and the identity of the unfortunate victim. It appeared however that whilst the deceased gentleman was driving to the Dhun Mill his horse shied at a cow which was trailing a billet of wood along the road. The collar straps of the horse gave way, and the animal became unmanageable. Deceased, it would seem, put his head out of the carriage window to give instructions to the coachman, when the wheels coming into collision with a buttress, the vehicle was overturned, the deceased by some means being carried under the carriage. When recovered, it was found that the deceased had sustained severe injuries to the head, and death appeared to have been instantaneous.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Dhun Mill, Parell, touching the death of Mr. Bomonjee Nusserwanjee last evening. Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia deposed that he was a Merchant and lived at Chinchpoogly. Deceased was his nephew. He looked after the Dhun Mill, of which his father, Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Hormusjee was the agent. Deceased was 21 years of age and lived with his father at Parell. He was in the habit of going to the Dhun Mill daily. At about 10 a. m. today witness heard that the deceased was injured by his carriage upsetting near the Mill. On going there he saw the dead body of the deceased in the Mill. There was a wound on the left brow, and the skull was fractured. His clothes were covered with bload.

Heerjee Bhowan a coachman in the service of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia deposed that about 9-15 a.m. yesterday he was driving the deceased to the Dhun Mill in his master's brougham drawn by a bay horse. On reaching the junction of D'Lisle and Purbadavie Roads, a cow with a piece of wood tied to its neck with a rope, and with one end of the wood trailing on the grounds passed the horse and then turned round, when the horse took fright and bolted and the strap of the collar gave way. Witness tried to pull up as hard as he could, but had no control over the horse. The deceased looked out of the left window of the brougham and shouted to him, *summ aloo*. The horse ran the right wheels of the brougham against a buttress of the compound wall next to the Dhun Mill. The brougham upset by the violence of the concussion. Witness was thrown off his seat and stunned. He recovered almost immediately, but the brougham was then righted and deceased was not there. Witness had been driving the same horse for the last eight months. This was the only time he ever bolted with him. Manajee Jayajee, a groom in the service of the same gentleman as the last witness, deposed decease was his master's son. At 9 a. m., yesterday he left home with the deceased from Parell, with the brougham and bay horse. The coachman Heera was driving. Witness was standing at the back, and the deceased was alone in the brougham, as they came to the Junction of D'Isle and Parhadavie roads, a cow ran past the brougham with a piece of wood suspended from its neck and one end trailing on the ground. The horse took frght at this and bolted, and as he plunged, the strap of the collar broke and slackened the traces. The collar recoiled round the neck of the horse and he appeared to become more frightened. The coachman tried to pull up, but had no power over the horse. When the brougham was passing the gate of the Dhun Mill, the witness jumped down. He then saw the deceased with his head out of the left window and the brougham went on. In jumping off witness fell, and when he picked himself up and run towards the brougham he found it had upset about 50 or 60 yards from the Mill gate. The horse was still in the shafts. The coachman was lying on the road near the brougham, and the head of the deceased was under the pannel of the brougham, Witness raised an alarm and many people came and the brougham was righted. The deceased was found to be dead. The coachman was sent to hospital. The horse has been his master's property for the last 8 months. He had no particular vice. He bolted once before at night, at a noise.

Babool Essoo, a jobber in the Dhun Mill, was next examined. He stated that he witnessed the horse bolting with his master's brougham, and the deceased was looking out of the left window of the brougham. It ran up against a buttress of an adjoining compound wall and then upset. The head of the deceased was jammed under the brougham. He had sustained a wound above the left eyebrow and was dead.

The jury upon the above evidence returned a verdict "That the death of Bomonjee Nusserwanjee was caused by the upsetting of a brougham, in consequence of the horse taking fright at a cow which ran past it with a billet of wood suspended from a rope round its neck and trailing on the ground. The jury are of opinion that cattle should not be permitted to be let loose on the public roads with billets of wood supended from their necks."

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN RAJPUTANA.

FURTHER particulars are to hand regarding the accident on the Rajputana railway at the Bandi bridge. The accident is due to a goods train having run into a panic-stricken herd of bullocks on the bridge. A Delhi correspondent supplies the following particulars:—

The cattle took fright at the up Bombay mail train at Ugrawas, four miles from the bridge where the accident occurred, and rushed back wildly in the direction from whence they had come. They then met the down Agra passenger train, which crossed the mail train at Asulpura, and, being further frightened, took to the line and made for the bridge. They were then met in the centre of the bridge by the goods train coming towards them, and the collision derailed the engine, the girders giving way at the same time. The whole train, consisting of 37 vehicles, was precipitated into the river. The pier, it seems, did not give away.

Twenty-seven dead and dying cattle were taken out of the river. The European driver's body has not yet been found, but the native fireman's corpse floated up.

A BROKEN PROMISE IN CALCUTTA.

THE Calcutta papers report a hard case in which a young European on being promised employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railways had resigned an appointment on the East Indian Railway only to find that he has been victimised. He appeared the other day before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate to seek for such advice as his Worship might favour him with. Here is his story:—

He had been employed as Locomotive Foreman on the East Indian Railway at Assensole, but owing to a promise made by Mr. Randle, Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to employ him on that line, he resigned his post on the E. I. R. To his astonishment, Mr. Randle now refused to keep his promise and give him employment. He had seen this gentleman at Kanchraparah, where he had an interview with him, and he was told verbally that he would be taken on; and on the strength of this promise he left his appointment at Assensole on the E. I. R., and was now thrown out of employment in consequence of Mr. Randle refusing to employ him. He had no hopes of being taken back on the E. I. R., especially as the work at present was slack.

His Worship observed that the applicant might institute a suit against Mr. Randle in a Civil Court for breach of contract the best thing, however, would be for him to go to Mr. Randle's superior officer, whoever he may be, and put the case before him. It was certainly rather hard on the applicant to be thrown out of employment in the manner alleged, but his Worship could not help him, as there was nothing criminal in the matter.

THE RATEPAYERS AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

IN the Assembly Room of the Cowasjee Framjee Institute on Monday evening, Mr. Grattan Geary addressed a large and representative meeting of the electors of the city, in support of his candidature for the vacant seat on the Corporation. The Hon. P. M. Mehta presided, and supporting him on the platform were several European and native members of the Bombay Corporation.

The chairman, who was chosen to fill the post on the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. J. U. Yajnik, in opening the proceeding, said: I have to perform the task this evening of formally introducing to you a gentleman, who really needs no such introduction—a gentleman whom you have known long and intimately. (Applause.) Mr. Geary has taken a place among the most active and valuable citizens of this town. (Applause.) It has been a matter of regret to me that a larger number of Englishmen do not take that interest in the affairs of this city which their intelligence, education, and independent knowledge of the working of Municipal institutions in the West so well qualify them to do. I remember a remark made recently by the present learned acting Advocate-General that members of the Municipal Corporation had been acquiring their education in local self-government at the cost of unobtrusive citizens like himself. It struck me that the citizens who so meekly consented to be our victims had the remedy in their own hands, and if they came forward to take that interest in the affairs of the city wherein they had made their home, there would soon be no room for any such complaint. (Applause.) But I must at once proceed to acknowledge that several of our English friends have always taken a warm interest in the Municipal Government of this town. Among them for a long series of years Mr. Geary has been one of the foremost. For many years he has rendered most valuable service as a member of the Municipal Corporation. When I mention his name, I do not do so because he has been the only one, and when I mention the name of another gentleman, I do not do so because there are no others whose services we would recognise—it is because I hope we shall soon see them—both Mr. Geary and Dr. Peterson, members of the Corporation. (Applause.) Mr. Geary has already rendered great services to the cause of Municipal self-government, and it would therefore be extremely interesting to hear him on pending questions now under discussion. (Applause.)

Mr. Geary, who was received very cordially, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The meeting in this hall to-night is a testimony to the growing interest in Municipal affairs in this city. This is the first meeting which has been called for the purpose of considering Municipal affairs in connection with an election for a seat on the Corporation. The meeting is not due to my initiative. I was myself somewhat reluctant to trench upon your time by giving you my views on many questions—views which cannot be altogether unknown to you. I have been for some years a member of the Municipal Corporation, and I have also served some apprenticeship to the administrative work which falls to the share of the Town Council. I have besides, for the last fourteen years, as conductor of journals in this city, taken a part in the discussion of administrative questions as they have arisen. It seemed to me that it would be more desirable that other members of the Corporation or candidates for civic honours should be the first to address Bombay audiences on matters connected with Municipal reform rather than myself. I have never made any secret of my opinions, and in truth what I have now to say is what I have already said in other forms from time to time. It is as well however that, at the moment while the public mind is occupied with the question of Municipal reform, and a measure which has been before the Legislative Council for some years is still far from completion, that the question as a whole should be better understood by the public and by the parties to such controversy as exists than appears to be the case. It is nine years since attention was attracted to the advisability of effecting an amelioration in the Municipal Act, the provisions of which on some points were obscure required revision, and others which affected the Municipal administration were not to be found in the Municipal Act but had to be searched for in a number of other Acts leading to doubt, delay, and occasionally to confusion. When Lord Ripon arrived in this city the desire for the amendment of the Municipal Act already existed. But Municipal institutions in Bombay were on the whole in such good working order and were productive of such good and satisfactory results both to the public and Government, that the attention of the new Viceroy—(applause)—was immediately directed to the advisability of introducing into the rest of India machinery capable of aiding Government in the work of local administration throughout the country, and the Resolution on local self-government was subsequently issued. Lord Ripon had in his mind the existing machinery in Bombay as a model on which to construct other Municipalities elsewhere. There was at that time, as there is still, a Municipal Corporation in Calcutta, but while on all hands the Bombay Corporation was regarded as successful, a certain amount of discredit attached to that in Calcutta, owing in part to local circumstances and in part also undoubtedly to the absence in Calcutta of special provisions which in Bombay were found to work very beneficially. In Calcutta there is no Town Council or cabinet to the Corporation whose avocation is to co-operate with the Executive in carrying on administrative work and to prepare, in concert with the Executive, measures to be submitted to the Corporation and to be decided upon by that body. The chairman of the Calcutta Corporation is the Commissioner of Police. In Bombay their is a Town Council, the chairman of which has hitherto been appointed by Government, but he is in no sense the head of the Executive. The Executive work is given to a Municipal Commissioner who is responsible to Government and to the Corporation. The system in Bombay has on the whole worked well, but the same cannot be said of the somewhat different system in Calcutta. Government had in the success achieved by the Bombay Corporation encouragment to take a step in advance with regard to the legislative councils—to broaden their basis as desired by the Chamber of Commerce of tais city, and as advocated by the president, Mr. Forbes Adams, within this year, on the express ground that by the introduction of the representative element in these bodies large financial savings would be effected, because proposals for expenditure would be subjected to competent criticism. So long ago as July 1885 the Corporation applied to Government for a copy of the draft of the Municipal Bill then in preparation, and in November of the same year the Government forwarded six copies of the Bill, expressing the hope that it would be returned with suggestions without undue delay in order that it might be passed in the cold weather of that year. There is no present probability that the Bill will be passed in the cold weather of this year. The misunderstandings which have caused all this delay have their source in two movements of opinion. On the one side, a section of the Corporation wished that the Municipal constitution should be remodelled so as to get rid as much as possible of the official element which constituted the main difference between the Corporation in Calcutta and that in Bombay; while on the other hand Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, was desirous to so improve the constitution as to free the Executive from the checks which he had often, no doubt, found inconvenient, and to get rid of the friction which on some occasions had retarded necessary work. It seemed to me at that time that our Municipal institutions were in much the situation of the man with two wives, one of whom desired to eliminate all the black hairs while the others pulled out all the grey. The good sense of the Corporation was opposed to excessive change, and desired to preserve as nearly as possible the existing institutions with such amendments as experience had pointed out to be necessary and which the growth of the city had rendered desirable. When the copies of the Bill were received a statement of objects and reasons was drawn up by Mr. J. R. Naylor in consultation with Mr. Ollivant. The statement was unusual length for such expositions. In this latter respect it was in harmony with the drafted Bill, of portentous of amplitude, numbering four hundred and eighty-eight sections, which were regimented into twenty chapters, and amplified by alphabetical subsections. Mr. Naylor stated that the primary object of the Bill was twofold; first, to consolidate the existing Municipal law, and secondly, to recast and to amend and expand its provisions in harmony with the requirements of so large and so important a city as Bombay of the present time. The Government draftsman declared that it was part of his task to revise the Municipal constitution. Whether the revision proposed would in all respects effect an improvement gave rise to differences of opinion. The proposals submitted to Government by the Corporation itself were, except in one point, providing for the election of the chairman to the Town Council—or rather the standing committee which is to replace that body—quietly ignored. The changes set forth in the draft Bill were suggested to the Corporation, but were not regarded with favour, or recommended in the report of the Committee which was submitted to the Corporation in 1883 after a careful examination of the subject. It is worth observing that the Corporation itself, though quite ready to improve the Municipal machinery in the liberal spirit which found expression in Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government Resolution, was particularly careful to avoid any change calculated to jeopardise the practical efficiency of the Municipal machinery which had stood the test of experience and worked on the whole satisfactorily, gaining the confidence alike of the Government and the public. It was understood, as I have said, that the measure of practical success which had been attained by the Bombay Municipality had arrested the attention of the then Viceroy upon his arrival in the country, and suggested the possibility of developing an analogous system of local self-government throughout India. Even the more advanced reformers in the Municipality fully realised the nature of the responsibility which devolved upon them, and while naturally desirous to enhance the privileges and improve the machinery of the Municipality, they showed remarkable prudence in abstaining from proposing any change which might have the effect of bringing self-government in Bombay into the difficulties which have attended the experiment in Calcutta. They declined to accede to the offer of self-immolation made by Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner. He proposed to efface himself and place the executive authority in the hands of committees, of which he should simply be the chairman. They preferred that the executive duties should still be carried out by a responsible officer under the general control of the Corporation and the special supervision of the Town Council. On another point they were equally desirous of avoiding a danger which had proved injurious to the Calcutta Municipality. Recognising the necessity of increasing the number of representatives to be chosen by the ratepayers, they proposed an addition to the elected members; but to maintain a balance on the part of the representatives of the educated and leading classes, they proposed to give eight seats to be divided between the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the University, and the Port Trust. This measure was based on the fact that the sixty-four members, when originally appointed, each represented fourteen thousand of the population; and by raising the number to seventy-two the original proportion, after having been disturbed by the growth of the population, would have been restored. The drafted Bill kept the number of members at sixty-four. There was a provision in the first draft of the Bill to carry out the suggestion of which the Corporation itself unanimously disapproved, namely, to suppress the Town Council, and replace it by a body to be denominated the Standing Committee. It is impossible to suppose that all that is intended is a change in the name. A change of function was obviously contemplated. A dozen members will be nominated, eight by the Corporation and four by the Government, with the Municipal Commissioner as a thirteenth member. One-half the members were to retire annually in rotation, so that the "Municipal Council" might have an effectual control over its action—an effectual means in itself of lowering the status of the remodelled Town Council. Furthermore, it was to be divided into three sub-committees to deal with revenue and audit, sanitation, and public works, under the chairmanship of the Municipal Commissioner. These were to be business sub-committees, to dispose of executive matters under the guidance of that officer. These arrangement might, as Mr. Naylor gently put it, ensure more knowledge of the work than had hitherto been arrived at by the individual members of the transformed Town Council, but it would have infallibly diminished if it did not put an end to the exercise of what has been hitherto a most useful function of the Town Council. The advantage of the Town Council was that it performed the functions of a cabinet, and shaped proposals to be submitted to the Municipal Corporation. Twelve selected men, dealing with all measures involving an outlay of money, eliminated crude and impracticable proposals, and presented reasonable proposals to the Corporation with a fair prospect of getting them accepted on their merits. The want of such a sifting machinery had proved disastrous to the reputation and usefulness of the Calcutta Municipality. The *Englishman* pointed this out to the Bengal Government, and it was understood that any reforms introduced into the Municipal institutions of Calcutta will provide for such an institution as that which has done good service in this city under the designation of Town Council. It would indeed have been a fantastic species of reform to bestow upon Bombay a Municipal constitution entailing certain of those evils from which Calcutta hoped to find relief by borrowing the institutions which have hitherto worked so satisfactorily in the city. The Corporation, I am glad to say, unanimously memorialised Government against these innovations, and it is to the credit of Government that all these great constitutional changes were struck out of the Bill, and in the new draft there is no trace them. We retain the Municipal Commissioner, there is no standing committee with a standing official as chairman. I claim to myself a considerable share of whatever credit may be due to the exclusion from Municipal legislation of constitutional changes of this kind. I first drew attention to their sweeping character and initiated opposition to them. Last year the amended Bill was submitted to the Legislative Council, copies have been distributed, and the Corporation has been asked to form its opinion on the amended draft. The draft is a considerable improvement on the original one, but unfortunately a spirit, which undoubtedly found expression in the proposed changes now abandoned, was found to lurk in the provisions regulating the functions of the Municipal Commissioner, the Town Council and Corporation. Putting it briefly the effect of many provisions in this new draft would be to emancipate the Municipal Commissioner from the control under which he has acted hitherto. The provisions which qualif[illegible] the Town Council is particularly objectionable inasmuch as it would render altogether nugatory the control which that body ought to have over the head of the Executive. In some respects even the power of the purse which has hitherto been possessed by the Corporation has been transferred in part at least to Government and the Municipal Commissioner, who might under certain circumstances spend money and the Corporation have no control over it. On these and other points of less importance there is a undoubted tendency in the Bill to restrict the franchises hitherto enjoyed by the Corporation, and it is the duty of all interested in Municipal institutions to protest against these innovations and to ask Government to deal with them as they have already dealt at the instance of the Corporation with the constitutional innovations to which I have referred. We cannot doubt that the Government of Lord Reay will be open to reason upon this matter. They have already given proof that they are not insensible to the voice of public opinion when properly expressed. I deem it a mistake in tactics for the Corporation to endeavour of itself to draft amendments which it desires to see embodied in the Bill. It would be far simpler and more within their province to discuss them and then to direct the attention of Government to the points they desire to have reconsidered. (Applause.) In regard to another matter of great importance Mr. Geary said that the scheme for the better drainage of Bombay was accepted years ago by the Municipality and the public, and seventeen lakhs have been expended on the construction of a considerable section of the works. But an unfortunate agitation, which, if honest, was very far from being founded on a knowledge of the facts, effectually rendered the outlay of no practical effect, so far as the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city is concerned. The clamour was loud and long continued. A mischievous agitation, prolonged beyond all reason in the face of accumulating facts, was rendered disastrously obstructive by the perfection with which the apathy of some, the ignorance of others, and possibly the perversity of a few have combined to give a lesson to Bombay in the great art of "how not to do it." The truth in the question of sewers or no sewers was settled generations ago by the necessities of the case. Bombay has been in possession of a sewer system from a time long antecedent to the discussion in recent years as to the merits of sewers on the modern system. The sewers are old, with decaying and porous walls and flat bottoms. When the monsoon is not flushing them they become elongated cesspools, the foci of disease and foul smells. The contents of these sewers overflow on to the Flats, making that immense area for months a nuisance to the public, a scandal to the city, and a great danger to health. The old and ruinous sewers are capacious enough to carry off the storm waters on to the Flats, and their size as well as their shape renders it impossible for them to hurry the sewage to the pumping station and the sea when the monsoon is over. The new drainage scheme is expressly designed to mitigate the resulting evils of the old scheme, by carrying off the sewage in small well-made oval sewers. The old sewers will still continue to discharge the storm waters on the Flats, but as there will be no admixture of sewage, no nuisance or danger can then arise. Where is the "peril to public health" in this improvement on the existing system, which is as bad as it can be? The gain must be great, and the sooner it is effected the better for the health of the city. The present system or no-system in Bombay could not be worse; that which it is proposed to substitute is the system which has been found to work best in Europe and in America. It insures the rapid disappearance out to sea of the waste products which constitute the danger, and no better plan has been suggested by any one. Indeed, it may be said that no alternative plan has been suggested; the only suggestion is that we should let the present undoubted evils continue or make open sewers through all the streets of the city as Dr. Blaney proposed. To that the public will never consent, and some means of dealing with the intolerable state of things now prevailing will have to be found. If Bombay is to get any tangible benefit from an outlay of seventeen lakhs on the construction of a system of sewers throughout a large area of the city certain definite facts and conclusions must be firmly taken hold of by the public mind. Those who in effect, if not in intention, delay the utilisation of a system of costly works constructed with great care and labour do not seem disposed to confine themselves to any particular line of objection. The seventeen lakhs have been put underground; the insanitary condition of the city is a subject of general reproach and of great injury to health; let us do nothing. The fact is that water or no water the sewage exists, and that if it be not removed by the well-built compact modern sewers, it will continue to be put into the old sewers. By putting the sullage into the compact ovoid sewers with a steady fall towards Worli, it will be carried to the pumping station by the force of gravity. During the monsoon there will be no want of water for flushing purposes. The old sewers, relieved of the sullage, will carry the storm waters to the Flats without an admixture of filth, except such as comes from the part of the city as yet unprovided with the new system of drains. The old sewers in Bombay are sewers of deposit. The sooner they are replaced by sewers which will be scoured by the passage of the sullage water through them to the lowest level by gravitation, the better it will be for the health of the city. The prompt removal of decaying matter from the city is the sole means of escaping the many dangers which inevitably arise from massing vast numbers of human beings on a small area. You want an efficient system of sewerage, and such you will have when you complete the scheme for which you have spent the seventeen lakhs. You want the maximum of health from the very large outlay you have already incurred. (Hear, hear.) I am given to understand that I am to be closely interrogated on a number of points. I would prefer that the questions should be put to me separately that I may give to each of them a specific answer (applause).

Mr. Gostling said that these questions had been placed in the hands of the joint secretaries of the Ratepayers' Association by certain ratepayers who wished them to be asked in a public manner, and that Mr. Geary, who has at the request of the ratepayers come forward to express his views, should have an opportunity of answering them. I will read them one by one. The first is—You are aware that Municipal expenditure has in recent years very much overgrown, and that, but for the increasing revenue due to the expansion of the city, such expenditure could not have been met except by increased taxation. Do you not think that an official inquiry is much needed to ascertain in what directions retrenchment is desirable without sacrificing administrative effeciency?

Mr. Geary: It is very true that the expenditure on Municipal affairs has very largely increased of late years. It is equally true, I think it will be found, that the increased expenditure has been due—not to extravagance, but to the growth of the city. You have recently read that at the great fire in London on Mr. Whiteley's premises property to the extent of half a million pounds was destroyed. Twenty years ago Mr. Whiteley was a very small shopkeeper, paying four or five hundred rupees rent. He had a very small staff the expenditure on which was not more probably than about Rs. 500 per month. Matters prospered and his expenditure was enormously increased. He occupied whole streets instead of one shop. The staff came to number hundreds and salaries proportionately increased. No one said he was extravagant in increasing his expenditure. People know that he must do so just in proportion to his enormous business and giving large profits. But there were ways in which he economised. He might have increased his expenditure by effecting large insurances on his property. But he did not do so—through no fault of his own apparently—and the consequence was a fire burned him out and he lost half a million. There is a false economy which is really very wasteful. Now the business of the Bombay Municipality which brings in revenue has largely increased and with it the expenditure. The new buildings, the plans of which have to be submitted to its officers to consider, with their road levels and their drainage, and a thousand and one things besides, in 1883-4 numbered only 607. In this year the number has increased to 983, a very large increase which entailed work that must be paid for. In 1873, in the rebates on revenue claims the number of papers received and disposed of was 3,186. The number for the present year is 33,000. To get through the work you must have an increased staff which means greater expenditure. The revenue has increased proportionately with the expenditure. You have 104 miles of new roads to repair, to gravel, roll and superintend. You have also 40,000 properties taxed as against 25,000 four years since. Consequently you must have a larger number of Collectors. The wheel tax has gone up gradually in the past few years and so along the whole line. You have a hundred thousand people now to care for than you had before. All this work cannot possibly be done by so small a staff as was found to be sufficient some years ago. With regard to the latter portion of the question, I do not quite understand whether my friend means by an "Official" enquiry one held by Government, for the Corporation is the very best committee you can have for controlling expenditure. I can hardly believe it was the intention of the framers of the question to suggest an official enquiry outside of the Corporation which would imply something different from a development of local self-government. To place the matter in the hands of Government would be to relinquish your own powers of control. I will not do the Corporation of Bombay the injustice of believing that they have badly performed their duty in looking after the expenditure. How can you have 200 miles of road where only 105 existed and make and maintain the whole at the same cost. If there were time to go into the matter I have here some figures which show how this larger expenditure brings in a larger return. In 1880 there [illegible] the number had increased to 47,302, an enormous increase largely due to the re-organisation of your accounts department, which was effected by the Municipal Commissioner Mr. Olivant when he took office. It was remarkable that until that reorganization was effected precisely as the city increased in size so the revenue was falling back. No one could explain this, but when the staff was strengthened you had the satisfaction of knowing that instead of decreasing the revenue largely increased. It is quite clear that whatever the cost for improvement in the department was not unprofitable to the city. The gross value of the properties on the register in 1880 amounted to one crore and thirty-three thousands, now they are assessed at two crores and twenty-five thousands. Of course, when you double the amount of property to look after and have revenue to collect, you must increase your outlay. With regard to the consolidated rate at 8 per cent in 1880, it amounted to 9 lakhs. Last year it was 13 lakhs and some odd thousands. It must be satisfactory to know notwithstanding the increase of work the actual cost of collection was reduced from 5·26 in 1880 to 4 per cent.

Mr. Gostling: Now I will ask the second question:—

(2.) Is a Deputy Municipal Commissioner urgently required to assist the Municipal Commissioner in addition to the help he at present has of a special assistant and a personal assistant? Would it not do to nominate the Health Officer, the Executive Engineer, and the Assessor as Assistant Municipal Commissioners, making each of them fully responsible for his own Departmental work, etc.? This has been the case at Madras, and the system works well, and the work is soon despatched with as small an establishment as possible.

Mr. Gostling added that he did not know whether it was true that such was the case at Madras or the nature of the work done in that city. The questions had been drafted by a ratepayer, and he only read it as desired.

Mr. Geary: My own hope is that the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner will not prove necessary, but that by carrying out the very suggestion which is made here, the appointment may be obviated. It is a proposal of my own, and I welcome it as an old friend. If the experiment be tried and succeed the Assistant Commissioner would not be required.

The chairman here suggested that Mr. Gostling should read out the remaining questions, as it would not be practicable to go over them seriatim in the time at their disposal.

Mr. Gostling acted upon the suggestion and proceeded to read the questions as under:—

(3.) If you consider the creation of this new appointment to be absolutely necessary, with whom should the nomination of a person to that appointment rest, with the Corporation or with Government, seeing that except the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner all higher appointments rest at present in the Municipal Corporation? Should not the Corporation in your opinion have the right to call for all Municipal papers, records, correspondence in the Municipal Commissioner's Office when the power of calling for such papers is expressly given in the draft Bill to Government and to Municipal Auditors?

(4.) Do you not think it fair that the Port Trust property should be rated for purposes of assessment in the same way as private properties in the city, and that the present arrangement about the payment of a lump sum on account of such assessment is unfair to the rate-paying public?

(5.) What is your opinion about the success of the new system of drainage and sewerage of the city?

(6.) It is said that what you want in Bombay is more sanitary improvements and not an extension of local self-government. What is your opinion on this subject?

(7.) Do you think the draft Bill is calculated to promote the cause of local government in the future?

(8.) Does it do justice to the intelligence and the spirit of self-help shown by the representatives of the ratepayers in the Municipal Corporation in the organization of measures for the improvement of the health and sanitation of Bombay?

(9.) Is efficient executive administration inconsistent with extended local self-government?

(10.) Are you of opinion that the Corporation are competent in their official capacity to revise the clauses of the draft Municipal Act?

(11.) With reference to the article in the *Bombay Gazette* of to-day, would you be so good as to state, in what other way, than they have done, the Corporation could have acted, in proceeding with the revision of the draft Municipal Act, so that it might express the views that to them appeared suitable for adoption in the local self-government of the city?

(12.) Are you of opinion that the late Municipal Commissioner in conjunction with the late legal Remembrancer to Government acted rightly and with wisdom in drafting the proposed Act in direct opposition in many of its clauses to the official wishes of the Corporator as expressed in their revised draft of the Act?

Mr. Geary: Several of these questions have already been answered. I have especially alluded to the subject of the last question and the manner in which the Corporation should deal with the Bill as a whole. We should take a hint from the House of Commons in London. It has recently been the practise to entrust to grand committees of the House special subjects, taking care that the members of such committees shall be selected on account of their special acquaintance with the subjects with which they have to deal. This system saves time and conduces to efficiency. If such a system were adopted by the Corporation in dealing with the different subjects it would have saved time and made more progress. As to the Port Trust property it is a matter upon which there has been much correspondence between the Municipal Commissioner and the Trust. But the Government is master of the situation, and it has decided that the property of the Port Trust shall be subject for purposes of assessment to a deduction of 10 per cent. as compared with other property—and for this reason the Port Trust is a public Trust, the Trustees having no beneficial interest in the money at all. The general interest of the city is consulted by cheapening charges on the commerce by which this city thrives. For three or four years Mr. Ollivant has been engaged in long negotiations with Government on this point, and to a large extent has prevailed upon them to increase the amount handed over by the Trust. Government has enhanced their rates to 61,000. Mr. Ollivant's claim was for at least half a lakh more. The Government has made a concession in regard to its own property when sub-let when it will be subject to the full tax. The same may ultimately be the case with Port Trust property. Concluding, Mr. Geary said: I have dealt with the other questions in my address, but if there be any point on which gentlemen desire further information I shall be very happy to give it. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Geary for his address, which, seconded by Mr. Gostling, was carried by acclamation, and a similar vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman, on the motion of Dr. Khory, which terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	756½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	11,111	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	37,12.	$125 / 25		5 p.c.	122

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£151½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£171

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,29	1,250	Rs. 51	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	10	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Brenl's Cawnpore P Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 14	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	630
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 159	1,525
Fort Press Co.	15	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	30	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 25	451
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	395
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	23½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	447½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 65	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	300
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 7	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	50	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,006	Rs. 190	1,850

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,303	1,00	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,00	5	500	Rs. 25	432½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	1	100	Rs. 5	106
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	70	1,00	1,0	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,00	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	605
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	50	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 25	320
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	885
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	70	70	Rs. 17½	755
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	240	50	50	Rs. 25	500
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,0	Rs. 35	630
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	5	3		350a.
Dhun Mills Ld.	1,000	1,	1,0	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	5	50	Rs. 2	550
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,	1,00	Rs. 40	640
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	970	25	1	..	125
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	50	50	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,0	1,000	..	—
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	42	1,00	1,0	—	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,	1,00	..	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	50	—	552½
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	70	575	50	Rs. 37½	770
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	825 / 885
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,0	Rs. 80	1,380
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,380	500	5	Rs. 25	485
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	300xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32	5	50	Rs. 2	600
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	5	5		420
Increased	1,183	2	2	Rs. 11	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,00	2	Rs. 55	200a.
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,	Rs. 55	1,105
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	820xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	—	815
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,	1,0	Rs. 4	915
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	140xd
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,00	1,000	Rs. 20	2,250
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	65	1,00	1,0	..	605
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	175xd
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,2	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,400
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,290
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		38
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	—	—
New Great Eastern S. & W Co., Ld.	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 35	980
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,0	1,000	—	500
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,	1,000	—	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	580
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,00	..	—	965
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180	125	125	—	75
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	855
Ripon Mfg. Co. Ld	641	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	905
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	—	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	—	300
Sholapore S. & W. Co., Ld.	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 55	1,135
Sunderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,00	..	655
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,100	250	250	—	250
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	—	535
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Viramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	—	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	735

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED an ENGINEER, to take charge of an Engine, 600 I. H. P. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of Manager of this paper.

MEMORIAL WREATHES and CROSSES.—Beautiful and Chaste Designs in White Everlasting Cape Flowers. Description and price on application to T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay, and 169, Moola Road, Kirkee.

TO LET, THIRD FLOOR, corner of Forbes and Meadow Streets. Enquire TOP FLOOR, Suitable for Dwelling or Office.

AUSTRALIAN ORANGES and LISBON LEMONS. Large and Juicy. Apply early. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI.

TO LET, an AIRY OFFICE and a RESIDENCE in Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill.

TO CLOCK-MAKERS.—Two Clock-makers will find permanent employment at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay. None need apply unless thoroughly competent.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE on Cut, at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church-gate-street.

RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. REDUCED TERMS for Cold Season.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Re. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, of Best Coventry Make, latest Designs and Improvements, good, strong and durable.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes, Corsets, etc.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO CAPITALISTS, with from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 25,000, Shares offered in very remunerative undertaking. Success assured. No risk.—"X," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from Middle of November, close to the Sea, on Breach Candy, for 12 or 18 months. Rent 350 and taxes. Apply to "A.B."

LADIES' and GENT.'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wigmakers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR No. 42-44, Tamarind Lane, suitable for European Residence or Offices. For Particulars Apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN.—Drawing-room and Dining Furniture Sets. Cheap, elegant and durable. An inspection respectfully solicited. Gowalia Tank Road Warehouse.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ALBERTS and GUARD CHAINS, 18ct. and 22 ct. Gold, of the latest and most beautiful fashions. Price Rs. 65 to Rs. 2.0. For sale at S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow; and La Martiniere Girls' School, Khurshaed Munzil, Lucknow; will RE-OPEN on the 6th October. For Prospectus apply to the SECRETARY, Martiniere, Lucknow.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address
Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.—Sale of nine bundles Persian Carpets, advertised to be sold on 9th instant, has been postponed until further order.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur, and on account of the mortgagors Muncherjee Dosabhoy Wadia and Bai Cooverbai widow of Dosabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, the undersigned will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 7th day of September 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously sold by private contract), put up at the premises for sale by Public Auction the following valuable Landed property:—

All and singular that divided four-fifteenth share of the Mortgagors of and in all that dwelling house standing on a piece or parcel of land, situate in Parsee Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, which said piece of Land contains by admeasurement 637 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment Under No. 5, and by the Collector of Land Revenue Under No. 221 and which said premises are bounded on the East by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on the West by the property of the late Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, on the North by the property of Merwanjee Hirjibhoy Wadia, and on the South by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, and which said divided four fifteenth share is now in the occupation of the said Muncherjee Dosabhoy Wadia and Bai Cooverbai, widow, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors, at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Sept. 7, 1887.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at 2nd Carpenter Street, Khetwady.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Narayen Eshwant and Gunput Eshwant and on account and risk of the mortgagors Pandurang Shivjee Mistry and Balcrishna Pandurang, under the powers of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 11th March 1881, a deed of further charge, dated May 1884.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises built thereon, situate on the western side of second Carpenter Street, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twenty feet and nine inches in breadth and sixty-three feet in length, or one hundred and forty-five and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1895 and 444, and now under Nos. 9027 and 7688, bearing old survey Nos. 540, 539 and 541 and new No. 5285, and formerly assessed in the books of the Municipality under Nos. 33 and 38 A and now under No. 40, and bounded on the east by the said second Carpenter Street, on the west by the property of Ramchandra Narayen, on the north by the house of Ramchandra Narayen, and on the south by the house of Narayen Trimbuck, which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the said Pandurang Shivji Mistry, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer, at No. 20, Rampart Row.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, Sept. 7, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and Coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

15 chests Keane's Darjeeling Tea.
15 bales Turkey red yarn.
1 bale white handkerchiefs.
2 cases Superfine Woollen cloth.
1 case silk handkerchiefs.
7 cases red border white saries.
10 „ coloured prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases of T. Gagrapat.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, &c., by the well-known makers, PRICE and Co. and G. F. COWARD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned, an Invoice of fragrant perfumery, &c, just landed ex s.s. Huzara, consisting of scented violet, millefleur powder, rose leaf powder, odonto tooth powder, marrow oil, phillocome, bear's grease, lime and glycerine, golden oil, brilliantine, pistachio nut oil, balm of columbia, cod liver oil, toilet soap, bloom of roses, cherry tooth paste, brushes sarsaparilla, essence of jasmine, rose, jockey club, boquet kiss-me quick, rondoletia, frangipanni, verbena mare-chale, wood violet &c.

Also an invoice of perfumery and medicine by the well known G. F. COWARD and Co., just landed ex. s.s. Cathay, consisting of pink jujubes, refined liquorice, sugared lemon drops, carbonate of soda, magnesia, laudanum, Dalby's carminative, glycerine, cold cream, tooth powder, tooth brushes, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 7, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Way-Poonda Sturdie nearly opposite the G.I.P. Railway Station.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that messuage, bungalow, or dwelling house, called or known by the name of "Huntly Lodge," situated in Clare Road, Byculla, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (13093) square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Foras Land Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2, and by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 13 and bounded on the east by the Fitzgerald Hotel, on the west by the property named "Kay's Hall," and towards the north by the proposed New Cross Road, from Frere to Ripon Road, and towards the south by the Public Road or Clare Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of "Masonic Lodges."

Catalogues of the particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property can be had from the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant piece of land at Clare Road, Byculla, nearly opposite the G.I.P. Railway Byculla Station.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable vacant piece of land:—

All that large piece of freehold vacant ground containing by admeasurement about 2,015 square yards be the same little more or less having a frontage of 110 feet on the Clare Road, and lying between the abovementioned "Huntely Lodge" and the Fitzgerald Hotel. The land is admirably suitable for building purposes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the vacant land, apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 38, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., &c., the property of Lieut. C. MURRAY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY the 10th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 15 cases of the celebrated Price and Co.'s perfumery consisting of essence of peppermint, jamaica ginger, lavender water, honey and Brown Windsor soap, chemical food, essence of rose, geranium, damask rose, jockey club, wood violet, boquet, frangipani, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand mail pheaton in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted minature brougham.
1 handsome flea-bitten grey arab horse, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 strong-made Baralelly cart with handsome strong Bay arab horse and harness.
1 cavalry saddle and equipment complete by "Souter," London in perfect condition.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 74, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French-polished, handsome furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, set of brass mounted harness, a lot of rabbits, two English dogs, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Messrs. J. R. KIRBY JOHNSON and JAMES MECKINTOSH, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Sept. 7, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
,*, AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

THE usual Stock Exchange items quoted by Reuter from London all show a decline in yesterday's telegram, Consols being ⅛ lower at 101⅜, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ¼ down at 101, and Rupee Paper ⅛ weaker both in 4 and 4½ per cent.

In the General Produce markets no movement whatever is reported, and the public messages say nothing respecting Wheat. The London skin sales Reuter says closed yesterday with a good demand and an advance of ½d. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet with sales of 8,000 bales includinu 800 Surats. Spot prices are all unchanged, but Americans to arrive are 3-64d. per lb. lower in all positions. We have no advices from New York, where the market was closed yesterday.

In Bombay there has been almost nothing at all doing in Cotton to-day. The Mills go on picking up any lots of good staple appearing, but their operations only total 800 bales to-day, say 400 bales Wudhwan, at Rs. 197, 100 bales Veerumgaum, at Rs. 173, 100 bales Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 184, 100 bales Nugger, at Rs. 176, and 100 bales Antni at Rs. 151 per candy.

WHEAT is if possible duller than ever to-day. Dealers, although indisposed to operate for distant delivery, are willing sellers of their ready stocks, and Ek Dhani has been done at Rs. 3-14-6 for 91, and Rs. 3-13-6 for 85 per cent. Soft White.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday and Sunday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,069	bales.
Wheat	11,921	cwts.
Linseed	2,350	„
Rapeseed	2,592	„
Gingellyseed	1,262	„
Poppyseed	1,184	„
Groundnuts	1,733	„

FREIGHTS are very weak with nothing at all doing. There is always an absence of business on Mail days, but to-day has been devoid of enquiry almost. The s.s. Niagara is said to have been fixed for U. K. or Continent at 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d., but we have not heard what quantity of cargo has been secured.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London being reduced ⅛ per oz. to 44⅞d., and Calcutta advices exhibiting no strength, we have had a decline here to-day of 1-32d. both in Bank Bills and Private paper. Of the latter there is very tittle offering, and the total of the business done to-day has been insignificant. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 ½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·83½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has quietened down again and Fours now cannot be quoted over Rs. 98 9-16, Fours-and-a-half remaining nominally at Rs. 102½.

SHARES are quiet, but as a rule fairly steady. Bank of Bombays are the turn weaker at Rs. 756½. Bombay Ice Co. are down to Rs. 94. In Cotton Mills Albert Edward have improved Rs. 2½, Queen Rs. 5 per share.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* on the day the mail left had the following summary of the Liverpool Cotton market:—

The market closes very steady, and a very slight circumstance would lead to a more active business than that which has of late been ruling. As there is still a difference of 5-16d. to ⅜d. between near Cotton and winter deliveries, buyers both here and in Manchester, purchase only to supply immediate wants; but if during the coming week or two the less favourable crop accounts given in Messrs. Neill's report are confirmed the margin between the prices of Old Crop and New Crop deliveries will quickly shrink to such a point as would no longer make it worth the while of buyers to postpone their operations. Meanwhile the statistical position continues to gain strength, the visible supply of American for the world being now only 679,000 bales, against 828,000 last year, 861,000 in 1885, and 937,000 in 1884. Against this strong position, however, there is the more or less timid state of things begotten of recent disasters and disappointments.

We take the following from the *Manchester Guardian*:—

Whatever be the true state of the case as regards the alleged concession by China to an American syndicate, it is a significant fact that neither the Chinese Minister in London nor any of his subordinates knows anything whatever on the subject, and the Chinese Minister to Washington, who passed through London last week, was also wholly ignorant of any concession connected with telegraphs, telephones, railways, or anything of the kind. The idea of a line all the way to Canton is regarded here with derision, and the talk about another line to run parallel with the Russian-Siberian line (which cannot be finished for fifteen years) serves only to show how much the whole enterprise is in the clouds. A line in China to run parallel with the Russian-Siberian line would cross the desert of Gobi, where the only inhabitants are wild sheep. There is no reason why Americans should not get some portion of the work now doing in China, but they will get it in the ordinary way by tenders.

An ounce of solid fact is worth a bushel of vague talk; hence I am glad to be able to state that the contract for supplying the Taku-Tientsin railway line—the short line which has recently been decided on by the Government—with steel rails and fastenings has been obtained by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. There were tenders from German, Belgian, and French agents. The price is said to be 29·15 taels on delivery in the Peiho. Similarly, the contract for the short line which the Governor of Formosa projected has been obtained by the same firm. In addition to the rails, locomotives, &c., that firm has also the contract for a bridge on this line which will be of enormous dimensions—nearly equal, it is said, to those of the Sukkur bridge. This line is being constructed for military purposes. These are solid and undeniable British successes in the struggle now going on in China. No German or American firm or syndicate can show contracts equal to these—small though they are comparatively—in the "railway war" in North China. Moreover it should be mentioned that an Englishman has just been selected out of several hundred candidates to hold an important post in China in connection with the railways being constructed or under consideration.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

WADIA—September 6, at Parkfield, Parell, Bomanji, the second beloved son of Mr. Nasarvanji Ardeshir Hormarji Wadia. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing parents and family. The funeral will take place this morning at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
DEATHS.

HOWELL—August 28, at Methie Gully, John Bulmer, the dearly loved little son of Horace and Elle Howell, aged 2 years and 11 months.

POSTWALLA—August 31, at Shikarpur, Rustumjee, son of Dr. Mancharjee Sorabjee Postwalla, Acting Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, aged 2 years.

SELLS—August 31, at Bhagalpore, of choleraic diarrhœa, followed by uræmia the Rev Henry Sells, A C S, Chaplain of Bhagalpore, after a short but trying illness. Beloved and regretted by all who knew him.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1887.

THE Bombay Government have lost no time in giving publicity to the despatch from the Secretary of State which reverses their decision in the Cambay case. Whoever may be satisfied with Lord Cross's justification of his order of reversal the public must be profoundly dissatisfied with it. We should have thought better of the Secretary of State's decision—confusing though it must even then have been—had he jealously veiled his reasons for it from human view. For these reasons only make the confusion of the decision itself worse confounded. Lord Cross, it is true, brings in aid the high testimony of the Lord Chancellor to the soundness of his judgment. But there are limitations upon the value of Lord Halsbury's advice in a matter of this kind which will be recognized in India, if the India Office is not as conscious of them as it might be. The present Lord Chancellor, whom it is much easier to think of as the redoubtable Sir Hardinge Giffard than under his newer name, can only in a conventional sense be said to have had judicial experience. Of the particular experience which a judge should have who is expected to deal with the evidence tendered in an Indian trial, Lord Halsbury has had as much and no more than the last student called at Lincoln's Inn. And the question involved being entirely one of credibility we take it that the Lord Chancellor's authority is absolutely thrown away when it is called into requisition in such a case as this. Lord Halsbury never saw a native witness in his life, and would probably be less successful than the humblest subordinate judge in judicially arriving at the truth respecting the simplest village scandal. Besides this, when we are asked to accept the Lord Chancellor's opinion as conclusive it is important to remember that advice tendered, as this must have been, on a mere reading of papers submitted to him for an informal and extra-judicial opinion upon them, is tendered without responsibility, and is of no authoritative value whatever. So much then for the Secretary of State's endeavour to shelter himself behind the name and authority of the Lord Chancellor.

Lord Cross sets out with an expression of regret that the Bombay Government had anticipated his decision by adopting the conclusions of the Commissioners and by informing the Dewan of Cambay that they were satisfied that there was no justification for the insult he had received. The Bombay Government, if they are able to shape the phrase in which to convey so unpleasant a rejoinder, will be entitled to reply that they regret that their modesty in deferring the issue of final orders on the case has been unfairly and illegally taken advantage of by the Secretary of State. We are bound to say that they have themselves partly to thank for this, and that it comes upon them somewhat as a penalty for failing to make use of their powers. There was no need for them to leave it to the Secretary of State to take final order in the matter. The Act of 1850 under which the proceedings were directed—the Public Officers Act—empowers them on receipt of a report from the Commissioners appointed to make the inquiry themselves to finally pass orders in such cases. The Bombay Government would, we think, have been better advised if they had done as the Act directs, and disposed of the case themselves. But their hesitation to exercise their statutory powers gave no warrant to the Secretary of State to claim for himself and his council powers which clearly belong to the local Government, and to censure the Government as though they had acted *ultra vires* in proceedings which fell short of rather than went beyond their powers. The attitude of the India Office in this respect seems to us to be unwarrantable, and to provoke protest. But a more serious question arises upon the fashion in which the Secretary of State has construed the obligations of a court of appeal. We will not press the question whether, in taking counsel with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cross asked for a precedent in judicial practice for deciding an appeal on a question strictly of fact upon purely documentary evidence. Or whether Lord Halsbury was invited to say if a dozen gentlemen in London, most of whom had never seen the inside of an Indian courthouse, were better able to estimate the value of testimony given in Guzerat than two civilians—one of them of wide judicial experience in the Indian districts—who had had the witnesses before them, had seen their demeanour, and were able to make a qualitative estimate of the evidence given in their hearing. These, nevertheless, are considerations which would have been present to the mind of any lawyer, and we cannot think that a Lord Chancellor would have forgotten to lay them before a Secretary of State if his advice had been asked. We know, at all events, that the appeal was heard *ex parte*, and that the decision has been pronounced upon it without giving to the other parties interested in the issue an opportunity of being heard. On Mr. Wilson's petition, for instance, it is more than possible that the Dewan might have had something to say if the opportunity had been given him. But the opportunity was not given. Nor, so far as we know, were the Government of Bombay invited to tender any observations upon the points raised in the petition. This, we admit, is a question affecting rather the dignity of a Government than the rights of the subject, and for that reason it may be deemed of secondary importance. But it has a certain practical importance, inasmuch as the Act of 1850 empowers the Government ordering the inquiry to instruct the Commissioners to take additional evidence after they have reported, and for anything we know there may have been matter in the petition which could best be dealt with by supplementary local inquiry on specific points.

As regards its bearing upon the interests of another party to the proceedings the method pursued by the Secretary of State has been attended by something more than inconvenience. We do not know what would be said of a decision in appeal in the Bombay High Court if, the appellant having been heard, the respondent was condemned without being given the opportunity of presenting his rejoinder. We do not know because there is no precedent for such a thing, and there is no precedent for it, we suppose, because it would be against law, equity, and good conscience. And yet something very much like this has been done in the proceedings in which Lord Cross, who used to shine as Chairman of Quarter Sessions, finds himself in fortuitous concurrence with the Lord Chancellor, who used to shine in the Queen's Bench. For anything that the Dewan of Cambay was officially told of, the whole affair was at an end; and yet all this time a finding was being arrived at which by implication charges him with having been at all events an unreliable witness. No charge is expressly made against Mr. Shamrao, except the indefinite but still very serious one of not being the witness of truth. So many painful contingencies—painful to either side—would come in view if we endeavoured to confront the logical conclusions to which the Secretary of State's despatch leads, that it will be better not to give too much prominence to them. The practical way, of course, of recognizing them would be for the party against whom the charges deemed by the Secretary of State to be in themselves "highly improbable, and unsatisfactory and untrustworthy," were to charge the party who brought them with defamation. The aggrieved gentleman is no longer a Government servant, and he no longer needs the permission of the Government to vindicate his character by the same means that would be available to, for instance, a European merchant wrongfully charged by a native broker with some discreditable commercial transaction. But we must leave the parties interested to deal with the "logical conclusions" which are so clearly indicated in the Secretary of State's despatch. What chiefly concerns the public is that the procedure followed in this case is one which, if it is to serve as a precedent, will dangerously militate against justice being done in a good many cases. So far, indeed, as the doing of justice may depend upon due weight being given to evidence nothing could be more dangerous than a method which permits of evidence being weighed in scales in no wise adjusted for so delicate an operation. The reputation of a Dewan may suffer from it in one case; in another the sufferer may be a civilian, a non-official European, or whosoever it may be whose fate it is to be a respondent in an appeal to the Secretary of State which has been heard in his absence, and without opportunity being given him to be heard in rejoinder. And the method, bad as it is in itself, appears in this case to have been applied with peculiar indifference to the equities of the matter. The Dewan is charged with "elaborating a scheme of what may be described as artificial evidence." To this charge no answer can be made except that it is framed with a calculating timidity expressly designed to deprive the person accused of defending himself. The Penal Code has no provision against "elaborating artificial evidence," any more than it has against evidence that is "highly improbable, unsatisfactory, and untrustworthy." But it launches penalties against "fabricating evidence," and to these penalties the Dewan might be made amenable if the offence could be proved against him. But the milder term was chosen—perhaps to save the trouble of arriving at logical conclusions on that point also. If Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, is content with the position in which the Secretary of State's finding leaves him, he is easily pleased. He has been put to an expense at least equal to a year's salary to defend himself against "improbable" charges, and he loses the pension that would have accrued to him had he completed another year's service. Still Lord Cross points out to him no way of redress. The case, in short, has been disposed of in a way eminently unsatisfactory to Mr. Wilson, to the Dewan, and to the public. It would not have been left in a worse plight had there been no inquiry at all, and had Mr. Shamrao's charges and Mr. Wilson's denials been allowed to accommodate themselves to each other in the gossip of the bazaars of Cambay and Kaira.

WHEN nearly a sixth of the British Army in India are on the rolls of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association there is little need to say that the labours of that very useful organization have been fruitful in good results. Such is the fact, and the 11,947 British Soldiers who were members of the Association in July, show that it was to some purpose, and certainly not without warrant, that Sir Frederick Roberts lately gave the work of the Association an official recognition which should materially help those who are engaged in it. The work, indeed, is one which claimed something more than the neutrality—even the most benevolent—of the military authorities, and the Commander-in Chief's recognition of it has been given in the fullest, most explicit, and most official way. "Sir Frederick Roberts," it was stated in an Army Order issued early in the year, "wishes it to be understood that not only is the cause recognized by Government, but that he is himself interested in the good work being done by the Association, and that he desires to see its further extension and success." It is doubtless a matter of disciplinary convenience that no society, no matter how innocent or laudable its object, should exist in a regiment without the commanding officer's approval, but the stipulation that this should be always sought for need not stand in the way of a work which the Commander-in-Chief has stamped with his most sympathetic approval. As a matter of fact the efforts of the Association do receive much cordial help from commanding officers, and the evidence to that effect contained in Mr. Beatty's annual report is one of the most encouraging features in the record. And, as he says, when a commanding officer and adjutant are backed up by their staff of non-commissioned officers, and are thoroughly determined to counteract drunkenness by the counter attraction of a well organized Society with its Temperance room and bar, the men will only be too glad to avail themselves of the opportunity. The attitude which the military authorities have taken up in regard to this work is full of promise, not for the cause of temperance alone, but for the army. There is no need to point out what the disciplinary value of a work must be which gives to a single regiment like the Middlesex 428 total abstainers, nor is it any wonder that they are described as "as fine a body of healthy and cheerful soldiers as one would wish to see.

THE catastrophe at the Exeter Theatre would have been appalling in its dimensions had it occurred in one of the great theatres of a capital city. But Exeter is a small city with a small theatre, and the hundred and thirty people who lost their lives in the fire must have constituted a considerable part of the audience. It is highly improbable that many of them were burnt; there was a fire, then a panic set in, and the people rushing vainly for an egress were crushed to death. Some glaring structural defect there doubtless was, just as in a panic in a theatre in the neighbouring city of Bristol eighteen years ago a stupid arrangement for the egress of the audience led to many deaths. A more searching municipal supervision of the structure of places of amusement is necessary in most places. Has Bombay, with its many theatres, any lesson to learn from this terrible calamity at Exeter?

THE Viceroy, during his frontier tour, will spend three or four days at Quetta, when opportunity may be taken to hold a durbar for the reception of all local chiefs and headmen of importance.

THE Select Committee on the Allahabad University Bill, consisting of Mr. Scoble, Mr. Peile, Mr. Quinton and Colonel Wace, have had a final meeting, and Mr. Quinton will present their report next Wednesday. The Bill will probably be passed at the following meeting of the Council.

SOME seven hours were spent on Friday by the Select Committee on the Punjab Land and Tenancy Bills in putting the final touches to these measures, which certainly have received at their hands the fullest and most exhaustive attention.

SIR CHARLES TURNER leaves Madras to-day, and arrives in Simla about the 11th instant.

MR. PELITI, the well-known confectioner and restaurateur of Calcutta and Simla, has taken premises in the Fort with a view to open a branch of business in this city in the course of a few weeks.

WE have already announced that Mr. Fitzpatrick will be permanently posted to the Chief Commissionership of Assam, vacant by Sir Charles Elliott's appointment to the Council, at a future date. Dr. Ward, who has been officiating in the post until the world generally has forgotten he was not permanent, will be translated to Rangoon as one of the Judges of the Chief Court, which is shortly to be created there. He will take leave before joining. Mr. Fitzpatrick's appointment (remarks an up-country paper) will cause a vacancy in the Secretaryship of the Legislative Department, which presumably will fall to Mr. H. James as a reward for the excellent work he is known to have done while officiating. Sir Charles Bernard, as at present arranged, will return to India as Resident of Mysore next spring, but there will be an officiating vacancy there for some months between his arrival and the departure of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

THE *Pekin Gazette* is not a comic paper, but the official organ of the Chinese Government. Its pages, however, are not loaded with dry matter-of-fact notifications and resolutions, but are frequently enlivened with accounts of incidents, so full of humour, tragic though they sometimes be, that Gilbert or Burnand could not make them more ridiculously absurd. Take for instance the account in the number for July 28th of the trial of an officer for causing a soldier to commit suicide. The soldier had been guilty of insubordination, and the officer, in the interests of discipline, ordered him to be flogged. Fearing the punishment, the soldier took opium and died. The officer was thereupon tried for causing his death. The Board which conducted the trial found that the officer was right in ordering the deceased to be chastised and that the flogging had been inflicted on a proper part of the body. That the amount of the punishment, 180 blows, was excessive, and the Board, with an exquisite touch of humour, ordered the officer to receive 90 of the blows which he had ordered to be inflicted on the unfortunate soldier. Not only that but he must pay the deceased's funeral expenses. The man who administered the beating is also condemned to receive 80 blows, and the soldiers who guarded the deceased 60 blows.

ZEBEHR PASHA left Gibraltar on Tuesday August 16, for Port Said in the P. and O. s. s. Rosetta.

MR. C. J. CONNELL takes three months' privilege leave from the 21st instant. Mr. Giles officiates in his absence as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

MR. DEPRETIS died poor, although for many years he enjoyed the most ample opportunities for enriching himself. King Humbert has settled £400 a year on Madame Depretis, and is to undertake the charge of the education of her son, and will otherwise provide for him.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Simla on the 10th October on a short tour prior to going to Lahore, his main object being to see the Punjab Chiefs. His dates are Patiala, 12th; Nabha, 13th and 14th; Maler Kotla, 15th and 16th; Bassian, 17th and 18th; Ghul, 22nd and 23rd; Ferozepur, 24th to 26th; Kanah, 29th and 30th; and Lahore, 31st. Mr. Lyall will probably make a long tour at the beginning of the year.

THE jumpers appear to be in great form at athletic meetings just at present. Only a few days ago the American amateur, W. B. Page, cleared 6 ft. 3¼ in. in a high-jump; and at the "Grasmere Gathering" Tom Ray, the amateur champion pole-jumper cleared, with the help of his pole, the extraordinary height of 11 ft. 6 in. It only remains now for a long-jumper to come forth and clear 26 ft. or thereabouts. At present the record for long-jumping is the insignificant leap of 13 ft. 2 in.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces visits the head-quarters of the Balaghat District this week, and later in the month makes a raid upon Baitul. Mr. Mackenzie will thus have seen two-thirds of the Province in the space of the hot-weather and the rains, and to get through the rest on tour during the cold season will be comparatively easy work. This energy of inspection (remarks an up-country paper) will remind the senior members of the Commission of the now far off days of "Mr. Temple."

RAS ALOOLA, the Abyssinian generalissimo, is stated to have two Russian officers on this staff, and to have a thousand Cossacks ready to take part with him in the campaign he is preparing to undertake against the Italians this autumn. The substratum of fact in this statement is that, when the Ataman Ashinoff, head of the voluntary Cossack mission to the Negus last year, departed from Abyssinia he left a small party of Cossacks there under Captain Yastreb. The Italian blockade has been too effective to permit of their number having been increased this spring; but it is likely enough that the few who are there may be prepared to fight under the Ras's banner. The mission referred to was partly a religious and partly a colonizing one—to prepare the way, it was suggested at the time, for the establishment of a Russian protectorate over Abyssinia. In Central Asia scientific missions play an important part in Russian intrigue. It may be remembered that the *Moscow Gazette* some time ago put forward a cock-and-bull story about these Cossacks having taken part "with the Abyssinians" in their operations "against the English in the Soudan."

THE *St. James's Gazette* considers that Lord George Hamilton deserves hearty congratulations on the arrangement which he he has concluded with the Peninsular and Oriental Company. For the very moderate retaining-fee of £10,500 per annum, he has secured a right to call for the services of the company's ten best vessels at a specified price both for hire or purchase. Further, the vessels are to have such fittings placed on board as will enable them to be prepared for service at the shortest notice. The ten ships at present included in the list represent an aggregate of over 48,000 tons, and possess—especially the four new ones—a high rate of speed and have an unusually large coal endurance. When we remember the huge sums which, on the occasion of the last Russian "scare," we paid for the hire of similar steamers, many of which never even left the ports where they were taken up, there can be no doubt about the economy of this arrangement. The price of hire, agreed on in calm negotiations in time of peace, will probably bear but a small proportion to the panic-prices that were paid on what was believed to be the eve of the outbreak of hostilities. The new method will tend to put an end to the recurrence of panics that are as undignified as they are expensive.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MISSION TO THE GHILZAIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHIN, SEPT. 6.

On the 2nd instant, Sir Oliver St. John and escort, marched to Barshore and encamped on the left bank of the river.

In the evening Wali Muhumed Khan, a Ghilzai chief, who distinguished himself in the recent fights against the Ameer's troops, came to interview the Agent to the Governor-General.

It appears that almost all the refugee Ghilzais have left Barshore in search of work in the Quetta districts, their families having gone off *via* Zhob towards Dera.

On the 3rd September the escort marched to Kwajh Kach Shahrgali. On the 4th Sir Oliver, St. John, and General Tanner and Staff, and a large native retinue rode to Haji Khan Killa by the Kwat Glen, where he interviewed Mir Amed, the chief of the Clan, who presented Colonel St. John with a pair of magnificent gudd horns, 36 inches in length. The political results of this mission do not appear to be of any importance.

The escort will return to Pishin on Saturday

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DESTRUCTION OF A THEATRE BY FIRE.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Theatre at Exeter was destroyed by fire last night during a performance. A panic set in on the first alarm being given, and a frightful loss of life ensued.

Up to the present time 130 bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the building, numbers were crushed to death in the exits from the house.

The victims were for the most part from among those of the audience occupying the gallery of the Theatre.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

BERLIN, SEPT. 5

The *Nord Deutsche* states that the report that there will shortly be a meeting between the Emperor William and the Czar at Stettin is based only on pure conjecture.

THE GERMAN AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The Emperor William has sent letters to the Governors of Eastern and Western Prussia expressing his deep regret at being unable to attend the usual autumn manœuvres of the German Army at Konigsberg this year, in consequence of his having been recently somewhat shaken by a slight fall.

LOSS OF A SHIP WITH ALL HANDS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The ship Falls of Bruar homeward bound from Calcutta to Hamburg, has foundered off Yarmouth. The captain, crew, and pilot have been drowned.

SUSPENSION OF A PILOT'S LICENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

The Government of Bengal on the report of the Marine Court which inquired into the loss of the steamer Mahratta, has suspended the license of J. C. Allen, the steam tug pilot, for a period of twelve months.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Surat, which left Bombay with the homeward English Mails on the 30th August, arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona, with the English mails of 26th August, left here for Bombay at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 6.

The P. and O. steamer Venetia left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surat steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅞
4½ per cent. „	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 5.

10 p.m.	79 7

TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

6 a.m.	76·5
10 a.m.	80 9
2 p.m	83·8
4 p.m.	83.3

THE *Athenaeum*, reviewing Professor MacMillan's edition of Books i and ii of Milton's Paradise Lost, says the introdution is good and the notes excellent.

AN official return of the number of game of all kinds that have been shot in the Austrian Empire during the last season has just been issued, and the figures certainly show that sportsmen have a fine time of it in the dominions of the Kaiser Francis Joseph, who is himself a perfect Nimrod. 1,319,098 hares and 1,166,104 partridges head the list. Next come 100,098 pheasants and 83,067 quails, 70,000 stags and roebucks, 60,900 chamois, 55,187 wild ducks, and 25,452 foxes. There were only 3,566 wild boars, 32 bears, and 122 wolves. Upwards of £5,000 was paid in indemnities for damage to the woods and lands that were shot over.

Truth exclaims:—"How easily a German Prince drops into the situation whenever he can find a nation silly enough to give him a large salary as its ruler! Thus, Prince Ferdinand of Coburg no sooner arrives in Bulgaria than he issues a proclamation in which he becomes at once "we"; the Bulgarians become "our well-beloved people," and Bulgaria "our country"; whilst "we" is firmly convinced that "our people and their brave army will rally round our throne," and "we" shall be ready at a moment's notice to "sacrifice our life for their happiness." Nothing is less in the thoughts of Prince Ferdinand than to sacrifice his life for Bulgarians. He sees a throne and a salary, and at once pounces upon them."

NEWS FROM HYDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDNT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 1

THE festival of the Eed passed off very well; there was a great deal of piety and a great deal of enthusiasm, and no one is one penny the worse. This is saying a good deal for the progress of civilization in these parts, for at one time we were as given to rioting by religion and loyalty here, just as are the good citizens of Belfast. There was no disturbance, no one was killed, no one had his head broken, and no one had his pocket picked.

His Highness the Nizam held a durbar which was attended by some five thousand loyal subjects, all anxious to present their nuzzurs. The oldest inhabitants never witnessed greater eagerness in testifying to the existence of a universal sentiment of attachment to the Sovereign. Possibly this is due in some measure to the fact that his Highness is known to take latterly a personal share in the daily work of Government, a thing which previous Nizams considered quite *infra dig.* His Highness goes through a file of papers daily and makes his orders and writes his initials, not allowing things to get into arrears. The appetite for the pleasure of exercising administrative power grows with its indulgence like all other healthy appetites. Of this we have an instance which has just occurred. The new minister, the Nawab Asman Jah, made the other day a direct application to his Highness for permission to direct the Kotwal—head of the Hyderabad Police—to send papers direct to the Minister instead of sending them as hitherto to the State Minister of Police. The Nizam's answer was an order to the Minister to direct the Kotwal to send all important papers, not to the Dewan, but direct to the Nizam himself. So that henceforth his Highness will be his own Minister of Police in all that relates to the Capital.

You have already heard that the proposal to give a more or less ministerial status to two Chief Secretaries has been shelved for three months, in deference to the wishes of the Minister Asman Jah. The fact is that the present arrangements are provisional. The Nawab has been appointed Dewan for a period of a year; whether to be then reappointed for a term limited or indefinite is a matter on wich I can furnish no opinion. Doubtless in the provisional nature of the appointments is to be found the reason for an omission during the celebration of the Eed, which has given rise to some gossip amongt the people in this city. The Killut usually presented on such solemn occasions to a new Dewan was not forthcoming. But it is not, I am told obligatory or even usual to confer that mark of royal favour until such time as the appointment comes to be made definitive; and as I have said, in the present instance it is for a year, in the first instance at all events.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A BYE-ELECTION of a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the Mandvie ward in the place of Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, deceased, took place yesterday. The Crawford Market was the polling place appointed by the Municipal Commissioner; and Mr. R. P. Brunton, Municipal Assessor, supervised the polling, which was held from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mr. Grattan Geary was the only candidate for the vacancy, having been proposed by Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., and seconded by Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I. It was simply a "walk-over" for the candidate; and the absence of all competition was an evident reason for a large number of his supporters being spared the trouble of appearing before the polling officer to formally register their votes. At 6 p.m., the polling officer declared that twenty-six votes had been registered for the candidate.

THE INDIAN PRINCES IN ENGLAND.

OUR London correspondent writes:—Although the Indian *Mehmandar* has been blamed for a portion of the mistakes that have been made in connection with the visit of the Indian princes to England, it has not prevented his being made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. Mr., or as I should call him, Sir W. Fitzgerald is a courteous official and means well, but his best friends would not say that he has all the necessary qualifications for the post which he fills. What is wanted is a man like Mr. Arthur Crawford, who, as an Indian Prince said to me, seems to have been intended by nature for the position. That is all very well from one point of view, but important as the office of *Mehmandar* undoubtedly is, I think Mr. Crawford's friends will agree with me that it is not quite important enough for him. I see that some of the papers here concur with my suggestion that the *Mehmandar*, instead of being an official of the India Office, should be attached to the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

Most of the London journals have had something to say about the treatment received by the Indian princes in England, and none of them seem disposed to attach undue importance to Sir John Gorst's official denials. Last week I referred to Sir John's contradiction of the statement that when the princes went to Portsmouth to attend the Naval Review, one of them, the Maharajah of Cooch-Behar, could not obtain a seat in a first-class carriage, and had to travel down in the same compartment as his servant. The Under-Secretary, it will be remembered, did not categorically deny the report, but he said that a saloon carriage was provided for the Chief. I have during the past few days ascertained from a perfectly trustworthy source that on the journey down no special carriage or carriages were set apart for the princes, but that they were brought back to town the next morning in a saloon carriage. I suppose someone in authority had heard of the inconvenience to which the Maharajah of Cutch-Behar was put, and arranged for a saloon carriage to carry them up to London. Is not this almost a case of the *suppressio veri* approaching to *a suggestio falsi*?

One by one the Indian princes are leaving us. The Thakore Saheb of Limree, after a short visit to Ireland, where he was entertained by Lord Londonderry at the Viceregal Lodge, and took the opportunity to run through some of the most picturesque districts of the Emerald Isle, sailed for New York yesterday accompanied by a young English friend, Mr. Bridgwater. The Thakore Sahib of Morvee embarks at Queenstown next Friday in the Cunard steamer Servia with his travelling companions, Mr. White, C.E., Manager of the Morvee State Railway, and Dr. D. P. Banajee. His Highness intends to be back in Bombay in November, so he will probably have to give up his original intention of returning *via* Japan and China. On his way out to Bombay he will stop for a short time in Ceylon, and then visit Southern India for the purpose of making a pilgrimage to the holy town of Ramnath. The Thakore went to Osborne a few days ago to take leave of her Majesty, who invited him to stay to lunch and treated him with great kindness. One of the last things the Queen said to him was, "I hope this will not be your last visit to England." Her Majesty was pleased to accept from his Highness his portrait in a costly and beautiful frame of gold and silver work. Her Majesty, together with the Duke of Connaught, who has throughout been most kind to the princes from your side, expressed herself much pleased with the gift and greatly admired the artistic workmanship of the frame. It will interest the Kattywar chiefs generally to know that the princes whom they appointed to represent them at the Jubilee created a most favourable impression on all who came into contact with them, and that nothing could have exceeded the warmth and cordiality of the reception they experienced at the hands of her Majesty, the Secretary of State, and London Society generally. That proper consideration was not shown to them on several occasions was in no way due to her Majesty or to Lord Cross. Her Majesty somewhat surprised the princes by the knowledge she displayed of India. They were also particularly gratified with the kindness shown to them by the Duke of Connaught. For some reason or other they were not brought much into contact with the Prince of Wales, and they were not invited to any of the Marlborough House parties.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited. 33, Farringdon Road, London.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, SEPT. 3.

THE Chief Commissioner, Mr. Mackenzie, said some things at a distribution of prizes in the City High School, Nagpur, a few days ago, which deserve a wider publicity than they are likely to obtain in the Central Provinces. The Chief Commissioner's words were spoken to the students of the Schools and Colleges here and to their teachers primarily, but secondarily to the Brahmins of the Provinces, and partly also to the address of the Calcutta University. He reminded his audience that people in India are beginning to see that the literary course of the Calcutta University is not the only thing worthy of the name of high education, and that high education is not limited by the literary curriculum of that University; that the ultimate standard of that institution is not in itself a high one, is not an ultimate one at all indeed, because the Young Arts Graduate is, as far as literary excellence goes, only just fitted on leaving college to begin the task of making himself an educated man. Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that the Indian student is meant to be a man who is to live by his work, and that as India chiefly wants industrial, not literary development, and especially as the Central Provinces are on the eve of great changes, due to the opening out of their resources, it behoves all classes to seek for their sons an education that will fit them to play their parts under the new regime, and prevent them being left to starve on their fathers' hands. To Brahmins, then chiefly, Mr. Mackenzie appealed, for this is our great distinctive class. "If" he said, "it is beneath the dignity of a Brahmin to pursue any but a literary course, his sons must I fear be content with a Brahmin's penury! "What," he went on, "will this education of theirs really *do* for them"? Leaving perhaps his audience to answer for themselves that it will do very little in helping the greater number of them to earn their daily bread. To the boys and their teachers, Mr. Mackenzie gave some sensible advice, telling the boys to do their best, to banish the dream of final equality from their minds, to shun the habit of lying as a vice congenial only to slaves, to cherish virtue for the sake of the wisdom which experience shows must follow virtue, to avoid self-sufficiency and conceit—the curse, said the Chief Commssioner—of the present generation, both here and in Europe, to submit to parental and state authority, and still to observe the laws of strict school discipline. To the teachers,—to the class of men in India who most need encouragement,—Mr. Mackenzie did not fail to offer encouragement. "There is," said he to the teachers, "no office or occupation more important than yours. It is more difficult to teach a class well than to govern a province. I have always myself felt immense sympathy for teachers. Their task is one calling for the exercise of the very highest faculties and capacities. If they are content to be merely inanimate and mechanical crammers of youth, their work becomes of course simple drugery to themselves and is fruitless in its results. But if they recognize the dignity and responsibility of their office—if they truly regard themselves as the appointed gardeners of budding minds, whose sacred task it is to prune, to graft, to cherish, to stimulate—in a word to educate—the rising race of men, they have their reward in themselves and their daily routine becomes ennobled in every respect." He concluded his remarks to the teachers with a suggestion that frequent conferences should be held among them to discuss the best way of educating young men under the conditions of Indian life.

The sentiments of the Chief Commissioner concerning the real advantages of industrial labour compared to the less real advantages of so-called higher education were called forth, many of them, by a controversy which has been for some time occupying the attention of both the provincial administration and the people in Nagpur This controversy arose out of the question as to what is to be done with the Morris Memorial College. Three years ago the native gentlemen of Nagpur, and of other parts of the Provinces, subscribed a lakh and three-quarters to establish an undenominational Arts College which would be independent of missionary connection and control. The money was paid. The College was given a habitation in an old summer house of the Bhousla Rajas situated in the Tulsi Bagh on the out skirts of the native city of Nagpur. A principal and professors were engaged, and for two years the College carried on its work It was then found that the funds of the College were not enough to keep up the full staff, and at this juncture Mr. Mackenzie arrived in the Central Provinces as Chief Commissioner, having turned his attention from the literary principles of Lord Ripon to the more practical and industrial principles of Lord Dufferin. With Lord Dufferin's advent the whisper about the necessity for industrial and technical education ran through the Indian cities, and Mr. Mackenzie found a capital opportunity for trying a technical education experiment in Nagpur. He therefore proposed to co-ordinate the Morris College with two classes in the Free Church Mission School, which are designated the Hislop College: and while students would carry on their Arts Course in the Hislop they might carry on courses in the Morris Technical College in Law, Agriculture, and Engineering. This was a fair scheme. Putting on one side the supposed advantages of competition between the two Colleges, it seems to be generally thought that one Arts College is enough for Nagpur, and so no doubt it is. But the Morris College council could not be brought to see why their new College should fall a sacrifice instead of the quasi-college in the mission school, and why control over all the higher education in the place should be subject to missionary influence if not full control. So the Chief Commissioner gave way to a native sentiment against which not a word of disparagement can be said. And while the Morris Arts College will therefore continue on a reduced scale, the Chief Commissioner will establish in connection with it, classes in scientific agriculture and law. The Arts College will continue to turn out graduates to the great encouragement of the present system of *mulakating* in search of Government situations which stands in need of no encouragement at all, and the traditions of the Calcutta University will be supported.

LADY ROBERTS'S HOME FOR NURSING SISTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been requested by Lady Roberts to receive subscriptions in Bombay on behalf of her fund for the Homes for Nursing Sisters employed in the British Military Hospitals in India.

It is probable that Poona will be one of the first stations to be made a centre of nursing as soon as Government decides on extending the movement, and it is, I understand, hoped this may be done next year.

I might mention that Lady Roberts's remarks on the excellent manner in which the Non-Commissioned officers and men have themselves come forward, and show their appreciation of what is being done for them.

It is of course to be expected that most of the money will be subscribed by the officers of the army, and I will as far as possible circulate the lists I have received to the Military men in Bombay, but there are, apart from those officers who are with their regiments or on the staff, a number of officers in Civil employ, and other gentlemen who though not themselves Military men are interested in the movement, and who will probably be most willing to aid in such a good work, and I trust they will kindly send their subscriptions to me without waiting for the list to be circulated to them.

I hope Sir you will kindly allow the receipt of all subscriptions to be acknowledged in your paper.—I am &c.,

GERALD MARTIN, Major.

H. M. Assay Office Mint, Bombay, Sept. 5.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your notice of the frauds by my late clerk Nanaji Bapoorji, allow me to explain that these were discovered on my referring to the Bank, and not by inspection of the pass book, which appeared to be quite in order when examined by me from time to time, and by the Deputy Chairman of the Association, when he audited the yearly accounts, but which was not forthcoming when the man was given in charge of the police, having been stolen, and concealed by him with the view, no doubt, of destroying the evidence of his crime.—I am, &c.,

CLEMENT POOLE.

Sept. 6.

FURLOUGH AND PENSIONS IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it is very desirable that the uncovenanted Police Officers of India, from Assistant Superintendants upwards, should make a combined effort to press their claims for more liberal treatment as regards Furlough and Pensions on the Government both in England and in India. Whether we consider their numbers, or the difficult and responsible duties they have to perform, they are an important body of Public Servants. But this is not sufficient. The Public Works, The Telegraph and the Educational Departments all combined to press the claims of their special services on Government attention. They have zealous advocates in India and in England. It is very necessary the officers of the Police Department should also combine. I would suggest committees in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Allahabad, Nagpore, and Rangoon. As a senior officer of the Bengal Police I shall be glad to help in organizing a committee in Calcutta. I have already been in communication with Mr. H. King on the subject of the claims of the Uncovenanted Service generally. I shall have much pleasure now in representing the special claims of the department. Before doing so, however, I require information as to the number of uncovenanted Police Officers under each Government, with strength of the Police Force, &c. I would feel much obliged if some of the senior representative officers and the Police of the different Presidencies and local Governments I have named above, would write to me sending lists of the uncovenanted Police Officers, &c., to care of Messrs. King Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

S.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is very probable that the 1st Bombay Lancers will return from Burmah and go to Deesa during the coming relief season.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

THE War Office has ordered a large draft of reinforcements for infantry battalions to be despatched from Portsmouth to India about the 8th of next month, and this will be the first voyage of the 1887 trooping season. The drafts to be sent out thus early are for the 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment at Mhow, the 1st Battalion Worcestershire at Quetta, the 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry at Belgaum, the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex at Rawul Pindi, the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire at Mooltan, the 2nd Battalion Devonshire at Jhansi, the 2nd Battalion King's Liverpool at Fyzabad, the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster at Quetta, the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Lucknow, and the 2nd Battalion Norfolk at Seetapore. These drafts represent altogether nearly 1,100 officers and men, mostly drawn from the home battiions of these regiments. The 1st Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, now at Malta, and the 1st Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment, now in Egypt, are also to be sent to India, in October and December to, replace battalions which are to be brought home.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE Bombay Medical Union is not satisfied with the manner in which appointments to vacancies in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality are made. It does not seem to be altogether pleased that the head of the Health Department is a European, but its chief grievance is what it regards as a tendency to give undue preference to Europeans in the working appointments to subordinate offices. It believes that if duly qualified native medical officers were employed, the work of the Department would be more efficiently and more economically performed, while their services would be valuable in the event of cholera or small-pox epidemics. The joint honorary secretaries of the Union, Dr. J. A. Da Gama and Dr. B. S. Shroff, have made the following representations on the subject to the chairman and members of the Municipal Corporation:—

Gentlemen,—We are desired by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union to submit the following communication for your favourable consideration.

2. The Health Department of the Bombay Municipality is, with the single exception of its chief, at present officered entirely by non-medical men. The salaries paid to the inspectors and others of the department, however, are by no means small considering their special qualifications. The salaries are from Rs. 150 to 600, and in some cases they are certainly higher than what qualified medical men draw under Government as assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department. The Assistant Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, notwithstanding that he is not qualified in Sanitary Science, commences his service with the salary of Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 900. This anomaly in the Department, the Committee thinks, requires the immediate attention of the Corporation.

3. The managing committee of the Bombay Medical Union believes that the department would be carried on more efficiently and within the limits of the present expenditure of that department, or with considerable saving thereon, if duly qualified men were to be engaged.

4. The managing committee begs leave to post out that the advantages of such a measure would be as follows:—

(I). Men with a thorough knowledge of sanitation would occupy the place of those who know nothing of scientific sanitation, and consequently, the Health Officer would be relieved to a very great extent of certain duties—such for instance as the analysis of water, inspection of unhealthy localities and houses, &c., which at present embarass him in the performance of his more legitimate work, and prevent him to a great extent from paying his full attention to the more pressing sanitary needs of the city.

(II). When epidemics of small-pox, cholera, &c., occur the same medical men who are employed in the Health Department as inspectors, &c., will be of great service in treating the sick poor at their own houses, and thus the extra expenditure of engaging a special staff during such out-breaks will not be incurred.

5. We beg to draw the attention of the Corporation to the letter of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cunningham, a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, recently published in *The London Times* on the Sanitary condition of India, in which he has proposed certain measures for its improvement. The following extracts from it give force to the objects of this representation.

(*a.*) "The creation of a body possessed of sufficient knowledge and armed with sufficient authority to superintend and control the municipalities in the performance of their duties, and to enforce that performance in the case of persistent neglect and contumacy is desirable."

(*b.*) "The creation of a staff of officials sufficiently strong in numbers, ability and resources, to conduct scientific investigations into disease with the precision and completeness that such inquiries necessitate, and which their importance justifies is desirable."

6. It is sometimes said that the native medical men are averse to employment in the Health Department as inspectors, &c., because they object on account of caste prejudices to mix with the low caste people. The managing committee of the Bombay Medical Union are aware that this is not the case. The qualified medical men having come in contact with the people of the lowest castes during their medical studies, would not object to employment in the Health Department on that account. The members of the managing committee can speak from their own knowledge that there are many duly qualified and highly intelligent men in the ranks of the native medical practitioners of this city, who are both able and willing to take up such services if they be open to them. The real cause of this conspicuous absence of duly qualified medical men from their legitimate sphere of work, viz., the Health Department, in the opinion of the managing committee, must be sought for in the tendency there is, in spite of repeated protests both from the native public and the native press, to give undue preference to Europeans. The Health Department of this city, which is under the entire control of the local Municipality, strangely enough, reserves its higher appointments for Europeans only.

7. The Corporation perhaps may not have been aware of this state of things, but the committee hopes that in future it will see its way to ask the Health Officer to remove this unfair distinction, and give preference to duly qualified men, irrespective of caste or nationality, as has been done recently in the Engineering Department by the order of Mr. Ollivant, the late Municipal Commissioner.

8. In conclusion the committee begs leave to suggest respectfully, that a resolution may be passed by the Corporation to the effect, that in future preference be given to duly qualified medical men over others for employment in the Health Department.

THE CRICKET WEEK AT POONA.

NORTH VS. SOUTH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

THIS annual fixture, one of the most interesting in the Poona programme of amusements, was commenced this morning on the old Gymkhana ground. It proved as attractive an event as in former years, and the tents erected for the onlookers were well filled, many a "faire ladye," as enthusiastic as any of those engaged in the fight, watching the play the whole day through. The fact that other eyes than those of their Gymkhana mates were watching them may have had an inspiring effect on the players, goes without saying, for what else could have given the South courage to retrieve their fortunes with so much spirit and dash as they did? Certainly it wanted some such potent influence, as after the North had been disposed of for 145 and they had taken their turn at the wickets, things looked very black for the home team. Their best bats fell in quick succession and only 47 runs were compiled when the sixth man succumbed to the Bombay bowler. Then it was that a brave stand was made by Lindner and Swaine, who brought up the total to 91 before being separated. From that figure Swaine and Pottinger, who made 38 each in good style, with much judicious and hard hitting, advanced the sum to 156, when the stumps were drawn. It must be admitted the North had a piece of bad luck in the loss of Wilkins, Swinhoe, and Vincent for such meagre runs as were placed to their credit. Wilkins, it may be remembered, last year scored in the first innings 81, to which he added 218 in the second turn. He was quite capable of repeating this feat if he had but a chance, but that L. B. W. which no one disputes, excepting perhaps the unfortunate batsman, cut short his career. Vincent being run out was another regrettable incident. He had made nine runs and looked good for much more, but a laudable desire to increase the score on the part of his companion proved fatal to him. To the honour of Bombay be it said that their contributions to the score were by far the largest. Holland made 29, Kennedy also of the Railway Police, but attached to the sister line scored a like amount. Challernor, the Captain of the North, was credited with 27, a sum he has not reached for a long time. But what advantage had been gained with the willow was lost by their subsequent fielding, which good at first, became very loose, as the game progressed. However, one would have to travel the world over to find a team perfect at the wicket and equally good in the field.

The following are the details of the day's play:—

Wilkin and Swinhoe represented the North, and played the bowling of Anderson and Kettlewell. The second ball he received Wilkins hit to leg for a single, and Swinhoe followed suit also for an unit the first turn he had. Kettlewell sent down a yorker in the next over which disposed of Swinhoe, much to the regret of his side. (2-1-1) Vincent was the next man in, and at once opened his account with a four off Kettlewell. Anderson sent down a maiden, and off Kettlewell's first ball in his next turn Vincent scored a single for a leg hit. In Anderson's succeeding over Vincent cut him for a couple and then followed this up by snicking him for a single. This brought ten up. Wilkins scored two off Kettlewell in the following over, while Vincent added a unit to his sum, off the same man. In handling a swift one from Anderson Wilkins snicked it into the hands of Lyttelton, behind the wickets, who held it well. Another good bat of the north team was thus early sent back to the tent and made things look bad for the visitors. (14-2-4) Holland filled the vacancy and after he and his companions contributed to two maidens being registered, the new comer smacked Anderson to the on for three. In taking Kettlewell's next turn Holland called for a short hit and in responding, Vincent was smartly stumped by Lyttleton on a quick return. The call was most injudicious and lost Holland's side a very good bat. (17-3-9) Kennedy partnered Holland and immediately opened his score with a single off Kettlewell. Holland in Anderson's next turn secured a pretty four for a hit beyond the boundary. He followed this up with a pretty stroke for three off the same bowler in a later over. Runs came in slowly after this, each player contributing occasional singles at intervals. Holland then smacked Anderson for a brace, and Kennedy followed suit for a triplet. At 37, Anderson gave way to Kilkelly. The first over of the new man was punished pretty severely and produced four. Next turn Kennedy drove him for a good boundary hit, and added two singles to this in the following over. The half century was reached soon after, the necessary single being contributed by Holland. Kennedy filed three on to the score, by smacking Kettlewell for a single and then smacking the same bowler for a couple. At this stage Kilkelly gave up the ball to Lindner, whom Holland at once drove to the on for a brace, bringing 60 up. Kennedy added a like sum off Kettlewell, and Holland in a later over drove the same bowler for a beautiful 4. However, the next ball, which Holland attempted to treat in the same manner was missed, and he had to retire with a well played 29 to his account and the credit of having been a good help in running the score up to 58, at which figure it was, when he was separated from Kennedy. (58-4-29), Rice now mated with the remaining policeman, and opened his score with a triplet off Kettlewell. The new man after a short stay at the wickets during which he made 5, returned a loose one from Lindner into his hands. (75-5-55) Colvin was next man. He hit Kettlewell for two, and then snicked one. Kennedy added another single, which brought 80 up. Metcalfe soon after caught Colvin, who hit Kettlewell up. (80-6-3) The Captain of the North filled the vacancy and at once opened his account with the scorers with a triplet off Kettlewell, and followed this up with a single off Lindner. Kettlewell in his next turn afforded Challenor an opportunity of snicking him for three. In the second turn after this Lindner let Challener off from a swift one which he had returned swiftly. Kenndy advanced the score to 90 with a beautiful long drive to the on off Kettlewell, and then added a single to this off the same bowler. In Lindner's next over Kennedy smote him to leg where Anderson was fielding, who well held him. (92-7-29) Bell followed in and commenced business at once, securing three off Lindner. In Kettlewell's succeeding turn the umpire gave Bell out to Lyttelton, who caught a swift long popper behind the wickets. (95-8-3) Beatty was the next northern representative, who also broke his duck as soon as he got to the wickets. Challenor brought the century up with a capital hit to leg off Kettlewell, Beatty added two more runs, and after Challenor cut Kettlewell through the slips for 3, scored a similar amount off the same bowler. Three twos in succession were registered in Challenor's name and debited to Lindner. A change of bowlidg was now made, Kettlewell being replaced by Swaine, and Lindner going off for Metcalfe. Beatty scored a single off Swaine's first attempt and blocked Metcalfe through his. In the latter's second turn however Beatty hit him to leg for four and then the bowlers changed ends. Challenor received Metcalfe's first ball at the new end and cut it for a couple, which advanced the score to 124. There were three credited to Beatty off Swaine for a pretty cut through the slips, and after Challenor was let off by Lyttleton he secured three off Metcalfe. Lindner here came on in the room of Swaine. At 134 Challenor placed a ball from Metcalfe in the hands of Kilkelly at Cover points. (134-9-27).

Beatty and Clifton were together after tiffin, Lindner and Metcalfe trundling. Clifton was the first to do anything. He smacked Metcalfe for a couple to the on and followed this with a hit for two, but when the ball was returned by a fielder it hit Beatty just as he was getting home and bounded off and enabled them to steal another run. This raised the score to 140. Beatty added two more, after 3 byes were run, but the next ball was clean bowled by Metcalfe. The North were all put out in ten minutes after play was resumed, for 145.

The following analysis shows the bowling they had to contend with:—

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
H Anderson	48	25	3	1
E A Kettlewell	120	60	10	4
R Kilkelly	16	9	0	0
A J Lindner	72	32	9	2
E A Swaine	15	4	2	0
J Metcalfe	31	15	2	2

Metcatfe and Mainwaring opened the game for the South in their first innings, Holland and Wilkins bowling. Off Holland's first ball Metcalfe made a single, playing it to short leg. The same player hit Wilkin's first ball to leg, for which he was credited with three. In Holland's next turn—the second—Metcalfe went out L. B. W. (4-1-4). Fox went on at the vacant wicket. Mainwaring opened his accoont with a fourer off Wilkins. The first decade was reached by one more single contributed by Mainwaring off Wilkins, but the next ball disposed of Fox, who was also given out L. B. W. (11-2-0). In the retiring player the South lost a man of whom they held great expectations, as he came with a good reputation. Lyttleton followed in and opened his score, the first chance he got, with a single off Holland. During the next few overs the batsmen played a careful game, singles being scored at dreary intervals. The second decade was entered after some time by a couple made by Lyttelton, who shortly after sent Wilkins to leg for four. A single was then scored of Mainwaring's pad, and this was followed by four byes in Holland's over. In the latter's succeeding turn Lyttelton failed to stop a yorker which clean upset his wickets (36-3-14). Kettlewell then mated with Mainwaring but the partnership was very short as the latter was caught and bowled by Wilkins the score being unchanged. (36-4-10) Carpenter was Kettlewell's next partner. He at once cut Wilkins for a single and treated Holland in the same way for a like sum. Kettlewell then opened his account with the scorers with a triplet sincked off Wilkins. Careful play was the rule during the succeeding four overs when Carpenter put up a ball from Wilkins which was well held by Vincent. (42-5-2) Lindner went on, and after scoring two singles, drove Holland to deep field for a pretty hit. The ball travelled so fast that it was believed to be going over the boundary, but the players ran it out, and as they were completing their fourth run Clifton, who returned the ball in capital style, up set the wickets as Kettlewell was just getting home. A chorus of "how's that" went up from the field and the umpire at one end gave it out, while the North's umpire, at whose end the wicket fell said it was not out. Some misunderstanding arose and Kettlewell believing the verdict was against him, left the ground. This of course put him out altogether even if he has been in his crease when his stumps were thrown-down by Clifton. (47-6-3.) Swaine filled the vacancy and advanced the score to the first half century with a triplet off Holland. Lindner piled on a similar sum and then added to this a brace for a pretty hit. At 57 Clifton relieved Holland, and the first ball from the new man gave Lindner an opportunity of cutting him for a single and Swaine scored a similar sum in the same over. This he followed up with skying Wilkins for a splendid three and Lindner did likewise for the same amount. The latter then cut Clifton for a pretty four to which he added a single and brought 70 up. The next ball Swaine smote with a mighty stroke past the boundary in the deep field, and the stroke was greeted with a furore of applause. Holland came on again as well he might, for Clifton's bowling was too much to the taste of the batsmen, who made no less than nine in the last over. A quartette placed to the credit of Lindner and debited to Holland raised the score to 80. Four byes were added after Lindner made two more off Holland. When his score had reached 30 Lindner was clean bowled by Holland.

The less ovation of Lindner and Swaine yielded no less than 44 runs. (91-7-30.) Pottinger succeeded to the vacancy and immediately secured three off Holland. Runs came in pretty freely, and shortly after the century was reached Pottinger continued to pile the runs on. His last feat was a skyer beyond the boundary which was greated with rounds of applause. Swinhoe went on in the room of Wilkins, but the second ball of the new man's first over gave Pottinger a chance to leg for another four. Holland and Swinhoe then changed ends, Swinhoe going on at the south. The score had now reached 120, when Kennedy was put on instead of Swinhoe. Pottinger scored another quartette off Holland, which he followed up with another off Kennedy for a cut to leg. Challenor replaced Holland at this stage. Swinhoe drove the new bowler for a couple and in Kennedy's next turn Pottinger hit him for a brace which brought 140 up. The necessary six was quickly contributed to pass the Northern team's score. Another fourer from Pottinger.—his fifth quartette—off Challenor advanced the total to 150. When time at six o'clock was called no separation had been made, and the score had risen to 155 for seven wickets, each of those in having made 38.

The following are the scores as made so far:—

NORTH.

1ST INNINGS.

Wilkins, c Lyttelton, b Anderson	4
Swinhoe, b Kettlewell	1
Vincent, run out	9
Holland, b Kettlewell	29
Kennedy, c Adderson, b Lindner	29
Rice, c and b Lindner	5
Colvin, c Metcalfe, b Kettlewell	3
Challenor, c Kilkelly, b Metcalfe	27
Bell, c Lyttelton, b Kettlewell	3
Beatty, b Metcalfe	21
Clifton, not out	5
Extras	9
Total	145

SOUTH.

1ST INNINGS.

Capt Metcalfe, l b w Holland	4
Mainwaring, c and b Wilkins	10
Fox, l b w Wilkins	0
Lyttelton, b Holland	14
Kettlewell, run out	3
Carpenter, c Vincent, b Wilkins	2
Lindner, b Holland	30
Swaine, not out	38
Pottinger, not out	38
Kilkelly and Anderson, to bat	
Extras	77
Total	156

[BY TELEGRAM.]

POONA, AUG. 6.

The match was continued to-day and proved most interesting, and excited a good deal of party feeling and general interest. On resumption of play the not outs, Swaine and Pottinger, were early bowled out for 38 and 39, Kilkelly 3, not out, and Anderson 1—total 166. The North in their second innings with 21 to the bad made 242 for eight wickets down. Wilkins made 11, Vincent 3, Swinhoe 11, Holland 29, Kennedy 18, Rice 40, Colvin 0, Challenor 1, Beatty and Bell not out, 64 and 45, respectivoly.

MEDICAL DEGREE OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

WE announced a few days ago that a proposal was before the Senate of the Bombay University to substitute the degree of M. B. for that of L. M. and S. The following petition on the subject has been presented to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows by a number of medical practitioners in Bombay:—

To the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of Bombay.

The humble petition of the undersigned sheweth that your petitioners are qualified medical practitioners now residing in Bombay.

That it has come to the knowledge of your petitioners that a requisition, signed by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and other Fellows, has been sent to the Vice-Chancellor requesting him to convene a meeting of the Senate to consider and finally dispose of a proposition of Dr. R. N. Khory accompanying the said requisition.

The said proposition has the hearty sympathy and support of your petitioners as has been calculated to raise the status of the Medical profession.

Your petitioners submit that the grounds on which this opinion of your petitioners has been formed are the same as those advanced by the students of the Grant Medical College in their petition on the same subject addressed sometime ago to the Senate and rejected by the Syndicate.

Your petitioners are humbly of opinion that the addition of the English paper for the previous examination proposed by Dr. R. N. Khory will be a distinct and material gain to the students, while the addition of Zoology to the list of subjects required for the L.M. and S. degree will bring the University of Bombay on a level with most of the Universities of the British Empire.

Your petitioners therefore pray that the said proposition of Dr. R. N. Khory may receive your favourable consideration.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Drs. Pestonji Muncherji, G.G.M.C., Ardeshir Jamshedji Bhajivala, G.G.M.C., Hormasji B. Dantra, G.G.M.C., Ratanji Hormasji, G.G.M.C., C. F. Rodrigues, Framji Edalji Madon, L.M. and S., Kaikhosru Nanabhai Spencer, L.M. and S., Dossabhai Burjorji Kandavala, L.M., Ardeshir Dadabhai Modi, L.M. and S., A. F. Fernandes, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., V. V. Gokhale, M.A., M.D., Chunilal J. Gunderia, L.M. and S., L. J. Pinto, L.M., R. D. Nanji, L.M. and S., Sorabji Khursedji Mehta, L.M. and S., Kavasji Motabhai Battlewala, L.M. and S., Dhanjisha S. Dallas, L.M. and S., Jehangir J. Cursetji, L.M. and S., Accacio G. Veigas, L.M. and S., A. B. Masani, L.M., and S., Vinayek Govind Gidh, L.M. and S., Hormasji N. Seervai, L.M. and S., Sitaram Waman Kane, L.M. and S., Lakhshman Bacholia Dhargalkar, L.M. and S., Herjibhai Jamshedji Appao, L.M. and S., J. B. Joshi, L. M. and S., Jehangir Cursetji Daji, L.M. and S., Nanabhai Navrosji Katrak, L.M. and S., Rastamji Khursedji Vacha, L.M. and S., Dinsha Dorabji, L.M. and S., H. D. Pesikaka, L.R.C.P. &c., Harmasji Edalji Sukhia, L. M. and S., Assist. Surgeon D. D. H. Patel, L. M. and S., M.O.S.U.K. &c., Edward F. Underwood, M.D., Framji Dorabji, L.M. and S., Eruchsha Framji Sethna, L M. and S., L. P. Gomes, B.A., L.M. and S. (Bombay), S. D. Nadersha, L.M. and S., Dorabsha Dinshaw Writer, L.M. and S., Nanabhai R. Umrigar, L.M. and S., P. J. L. de Souza, L.M., J. Jerson da Cunha, M.R.C.S., &c., Bomanji Framji, L. M. and S. Jijibhai Pestonji Nicholson, L.M. and S., Bejanji Dadabhoy, L.M., Dinsha Bamanji Pestonji Master, L.M. and S., Khursedji Navrosji Sabiar, L.M. and S., Meherjibhai Rustomji Setbna, L.M. and S., Framji Shapoorji, G.G.M.C., Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. and S., Maganlal U. Bhat, L.M. and S., Burjorji H. Dantra, L.M. and S., F.B. Seervai, G.G.M.C., Fakirji Ratanji L.M. and S., Pestonji Navrosji, G.G.M C., Rustomji Palonji, L.M. and S., Dossabhai Kavasji Patel, L.M. and S., J. V. Coutinho, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. V. Dias, L.M. and S., F. A. Faria, L.R.C.P., &c., P. Desa, L.M. and S., C. Fonseca, L.M. and S., Edulji Cowasji, L.M. and S., E. X. Dias, L.M. and S., M. D. Karanji, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London) L.M. and S., B. S. Shroff, L.M. and S., Dossabhai Hormusji Katrak, L.M. and S., Hormusji Navrosji Contractor, L.M. and S., A. V. Velkar, L.M. and S., J. C. Vaz, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. L.F.P.S. L.S.A., Ismail Jan Mahomed, L.M. and S., A. M. de Souza, L.M., D. R. Wadia, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M. and S., S. K. Nariman, L.M.S., B.S., D. A. D'Monte, M.D., L.M. and S., J. B. Oliveira, L.M. and S., A. F. Gonsalves, L.M., M. D. Masani, L.M. and S., P. F. Gomes, G.G.M.C.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

SIMLA, AUG. 31.

A MEETING of the Council was held to-day, at which the following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon'ble Sir J. C. Hope; the Hon'ble Lieut-General Chesney; the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble; the Hon'ble J. B. Peile; the Hon'ble J. Westland; the Hon'ble Colonel Wace; the Hon'ble J. W. Quinton; the Hon'ble Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan.

REVENUER ECOVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton said:—I have to move that the Bill to make better provision for recovering certain public demands be referred to a select committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Scoble, Peile, and Wesland, the Hon'ble Colonel Wace, and the mover. In introducing this Bill last week I explained that its object was to facilitate and legalise the action of revenue officers throughout British India, in realising arrears of the Government demand from defaulters who were possessed of property, in districts other than that in which the arrear had accrued. The means by which the Bill proposes to effect this object are simple. It adopts, to a certain extent, the procedure already established by a local law in the lower provinces of Bengal, and directs the Collector of the district in which the arrear has accrued, when he finds it necessary, to draw up a certificate showing the name and other particulars necessary for the identification of the defaulter, the amount of the arrear, and the account on which it is due, and to send this certificate to the Collector of the district in which the defaulter at the time is in possession of property. The Collector of that district will, on receipt of the certificate, proceed to realise the sum entered in it from the defaulter, as if it were an arrear of revenue which had accrued in his own district. To guard against the possibility of wrong arising from substantial errors in the certificate, we have the following provisions, which exist in the law revenue codes of nearly all provinces, empowering a person denying his liability, who has paid the sum demanded under protest, to sue Government for a refund of the amount so paid, or any part of it, notwithstanding anything entered in the certificate. Such suit must be brought in the district from which the certificate issued. To prevent fraudulent transfers made to defeat the claim of Government, we have authorised the Collector, on receipt of the certificate, to issue a proclamation prohibiting any transfer of moveable property in the district belonging to the defaulter, and have declared to be void all transfers of such property made after the issue of the proclamation, so long as it remains in force. As I stated when introducing the Bill we have enabled public officers or local authorities, charged with the collection of public monies recoverable as arreas of land revenne, to call on the Collector of the district in which such sums are payable, to recover the arrears due to them, and have empowered the Collector to act on the requisition, and finally have expressly saved all securities provided by other enactments, for the time being in force, for the recovery of land revenue or sums recoverable as land revenue.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Colonel Wace said:—I have the honour to move that the Punjab Tenancy Bill be referred back for further consideration to the select Committee who before reported thereon, omitting only the Hon'ble Sir Aucland Colvin, who is temporarily absent from the Council, and that the Committee be instructed to present a further report on the Bill a week hence. During the month which has elapsed since the Select Committee presented their first report, the provisions of the Bill have again been examined with the result, that we find it necessary to make a few additions, and also more numerous verbal corrections than it would be convenient to introduce by motion when the Bill is finally considered in this Council.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble Colonel Wace also said:—I have th honour to move that the Punjab Land Revenue Bill be similarly referred back for further consideration to the Select Committee who previously reported thereon, with instructions to present a further report on the Bill a week hence. The reasons for this motion are similar to those stated in respect of the Tenancy Bill. Though fewer questions appear to be required in this Bill than in the Tenancy Bill, the two enactments are so closely connected, that it will be convenient to treat them both in the same manner. I may add that we purpose to move the passing both of this Bill and of the Punjab Tenancy Bill before the close of September.

The motion was put and agreed to and the council then adjourned till 1st September.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Baghdad sailed last evening, under Captain F. N. Frohawk, for Zanzibar and Aden, laden with cargo and six deck passengers for Aden on board.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar, 1,515, tons Captain C. Gadd, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, with extra cargo and one deck passenger from Honkong (Aug. 17), via Penang and Singapore.

THE B. I. S. Co.'s steamer Java, Captain J. Skinner, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo, and the following passengers from the Persian Gulf, Ports and Karachi:—Mr. J. C. Fanshawe, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Goolam Hoosein and one native officer of the 26th B. I.; and sixty deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Elektra	2095	P. Mersa	A	J. Janni.
„ Britannia	1991	Blight	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
„ D. Balduino	3014	J. G. Dodero	F	F. Bozzoni.
„ C. Graham	1911	T. White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shiell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2353	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Assam	1597	W. H. Wheler	N	P. & O. Co.
„ Victory	1846	S. Elcoate	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Nizam	1606	Hazelwood	Q	P. & O. Co.
„ Etolia	2056	Gill	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Kashgar (-)	Gadd	Hongkong, Aug. 17.
	Java (s)	Skinner	P. Gulf & Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Rosario	Mazee	Trieste & Venice.
	Baghdad	Frohawk	Zanzibar & Aden.
	Massilia	Shallard	London.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Assam, for London via Marseilles.
„ Clan Graham, for Valencia and Marseilles.
„ Commilla, for Coast and Karachi.
„ Kilwa, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s), 50 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 20 bales hemp, T Morarji.

FOR LONDON.

Massillia (s), 6 cwts ivory, K J Durvesh; 19 bales skins, Punnett and Co.
Assam (s), 3,999 cwts linseed, Long Moir.

FOR GENOA.

D Baldino (s), 3,999 cwts linseed Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Elektra (s), 999 cwts linseed, F Masotti and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall (s), 1,875 cwts castorseed, C C Jasawalla.
Britannia (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Deccan (s), 55 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Deccan (s), 25 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan (s), 220 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan (s), 71 bales twist, N J Abhraham, 100 bales twist, E J Abhraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Wodehouse, Col., Bo., Polt. Dept., on duty, from England.
Luard, Major, Bo., B. B. and C. I. R. Vol., from privilege leave, from England.
Blanshard, Major, B., 12th B.I., on furlough, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Hassan, Surgn., Bl., I. M. S., on privilege leave, to Meerut.
Kreyer, Lt., Bo., 17th B.I., on leave, to Poona.
Bell, Lt., Bo., 17th B.I., on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Bruce, Capt., Bl., B.E., on leave, to England.
Mayne, Capt., Bl., K. O. S. Borderers, on sick leave, to Poona.
Blanshard, Major, Bo., 12th B.I., on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 7th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head Quarters this day Wednesday, the 7th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual Firing and bayonet exercises for trained Volunteers Squad drill for Recruits.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette.)

Capt D W Hickman, 34th Pioneers, is appointed to officiate as Cant Magiste of Meean Meer, in addition to his other duties, vice R J L Crutchley.

Mr W Chevis, Asst Commr, from the Sirsa Sub-Div of the Hissar Dist, to the Kassauli Sub-Div of the Simla Dist, relieving Mr H J Maynard.

The services of Col R J L Crutchey, Cant Magiste, Meean Meer, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Mily Dept.

Major A S Roberts, Dept Commr, Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months.

Military.—Lieut J A Anderson, 3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway), Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for 5 months to proceed to England.

Mr T E Ivens, Exec Engr, Peshawur, Provincial Div, is granted furlough for 6 months.

N.-W.-P. GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(N. W. Provs. and Oudh Gazette.)

Leave of Absence.—Mr. A M Markham, Offg Commr, Jhansi Div, on being relieved by Mr G E Ward, privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days, from 2nd Sept 1887, or subsequent date.

Mr G E Ward, Commr, Jhansi Div, furlough in India for 4 months, from 2nd May 1887.

Surgn A J Willock, Civil Surg of Benares, privilege leave for 3 months, from 1st Sept 1887, or subsequent date.

Mr W Everett, Inspr of Police, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Cawnpore, during the absence on deputation of Mr S Smith, or until further orders.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Surgn-Maj E B Ruttledge, Surgn T H Sweeny, to the civil medical charge of the Etawah dist, from forenoon of the 15th Aug 1887.

Promotions.—With effect from the 5th June 1887, vice Mr R S Whiteway, Jt Magiste, 1st Grade promoted to 3rd Grade Depy Commissionership.

Mr. H. G. Pearse, Asst Commr, 1st Grade, to be Jt Magiste, 1st Grade, but to continue to officiate as Judge, 3rd Grade, Agra.

Mr H M Bird, Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, to be Asst Commr, 1st Grade.

Mr R E Hamblin, Asst Magiste, to be Asst Commr, 2nd Grade.

With effect from the 6th Aug 1887, vice Mr J Deas, Joint Magiste, 1st Grade, promoted to 3rd Grade Judgeship.

Mr D F Addis, Asst Commr, 1st Grade, to be Jt Magiste, 1st Grade, but to continue to officiate as Magiste and Collr of Bulandshahr.

Mr E C A Conybeare, Jt Magiste, 2nd Grade, on furlough, to be Asst Commr, 1st Grade.

Mr J E Gill, Asst Magiste, on furlough, to be Jt Magiste, 2nd Grade.

With effect from the 2nd Aug 1887, the date on which Col G F I Graham, Dist Supdt of Police, old 2nd Grade, retired from the service.

Col C H Cantor, Dist Supdt of Police, old 3rd Grade, to be Dist Supdt of Police, old 2nd Grade.

Mr C F Knyvett, Dist Supdt of Police, old 4th Grade, to be Dist Supdt of Police, old 3rd Grade.

Mr J D Young, Dist Supdt of Police, old 5th Grade, to be Dist Supdt of Police, old 4th Grade.

Mr H E Cradock, Dist Supdt of Police, new 5th Grade, to be Dist Supdt of Police, old 5th Grade.

EXTRAORDINARY SCARE AT KULU.

THE credulous hillmen at Kulu are scared almost out of their wits, and are afraid to venture out after dark lest.—But we must let a local correspondent tell the story in his own words:—

"The story runs that there is a Government order that nobody is to be out of doors after eight at night, as some mysterious being is about after that hour, annexing all the natives it can lay its claws upon—fat ones by preference—with a view to boiling them down into oil? This would be bad for Bengali Babus, did they exist here. We never had but one specimen of the genus, however, and he sent in his resignation at the end of a week on the ground that he should either 'die or go mad' did he remain any longer among these *terrorsome* mountains. So devoutly is this absurd story believed that the zemindars are afraid to watch their *khates* at night, and the bears, porcupines, &c., are having a fine time of it among the Indian corn. This *raksa*, or whatever it is, seems law-abiding to a certain extent however, as it does not meddle with dak-runners or other Government servants."

A STORY OF THE QUEEN'S PARDON.

THE Queen's Jubilee has not been an unmixed blessing even to the goal birds, and bad characters for whose benefit it seemed to have been especially designed, as the following story shows:—

Some years ago a gunner, not happy with his lot, deserted from his battery. He obtained employment in Calcutta, and in course of time, by dint of energy and had work, found himself in circumstances far more prosperous than Her Majesty's service could ever have brought him. At the beginning of this year, however, he heard that, on the occasion of the Jubilee, any deserter from the Army would, on declaring himself, receive a free pardon. Such an opportunity of clearing his conscience with no inconvenience to himself was not to be lost, and our gunner accordingly gave himself up to the authorities. But he appears to have made some mistake. At the present moment he is in confinement awaiting his trial by Court-Martial for desertion. He has learnt too late that "V. R." does not always mean "virtue rewarded." His case seems a peculiarly hard one, and it is to be hoped that the Court will deal leniently with him. But, whatever happens, there will be small chance of his regaining his appointment in Calcutta for some time to come.

MADRAS.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.—In March last, the Acting Director of Public Instruction in Madras, submitted a petition from certain inhabitants of the South Canara district urging that, as the Mangalore college and high school was largely supported from an endowment of Rs. 65,000, raised by voluntary subscription in 1865, the institution did not come under the terms of articles IV of the School Free notification, and that therefore fees should not be levied at the excess rates prescribed for the college departments of institutions supported solely from provincial, municipal or local funds, and in competition with corresponding departments of any public college or school in the same town. The Acting Director of Public Instruction agreed that the Mangalore college could not be regarded as one solely supported from provincial, municipal or local funds, and accordingly recommended that permisson should be given to levy fees in the college department at the standard rate laid down in the School Fee notification, and in the high school department at the rates laid down for mofussil aided schools in non-backward districts. The Government have ascertained, by a reference to the Director of Public Instruction, that were the school treated entirely as an aided institution under private management, it would be entitled to a grant under the code of Rs. 2,625, whereas the actual cost of the school to provincial funds was Rs. 2,308. Moreover, the revenue derived from the endowments of the institution exceeded slightly the provincial contribution. The Government consider, therefore, that the contention of the petitioners is correct. The recommendations of the Acting Director of Public Instruction have therefore been approved and sanctioned.—*Times.*

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates

	Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	6	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	5	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Sweet bread, each	0	5	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	3	0
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

MUTTON—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0	4	0	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	4	0	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	6	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	3	0	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort per piece	1	2	0
Fore „ „ „	0	12	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort „	0	12	0
Fore „ „ „	0	9	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	0	7	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	6	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	2	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	3	6
Do. salt, country, per lb	0	4	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
FRUITS—			
Pine Apples, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Custard Apples, each	0	1	6
Pomeloes, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	8	0	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	2	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Melons, musk, large, each	0	3	0
Do. do. small, each	0	1	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	6
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	8	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	4	0
Pears, per dozen	0	14	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	1	4	0
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	6
Moosombies	1	0	0
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	3
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	5	6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, Australian, per maund	3	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer.	0	1	6
Do. Mahableshwar, large, per maund	2	6	0
Do. large, per seer	0	1	0
Do. small do. per maund	1	14	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Do. do. seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9
Do. red, per seer	0	0	9
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	5	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	3
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6
Do. white, per dozen	0	1	6
Tomatoes, per seer	0	3	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	0	6
French Beans	0	0	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Brinjals, Bombay, per seer	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	4	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	2	0
Beams, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	3
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	4	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	1	6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts Jangbhohar, per 100	6	4	0
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
DRY FISH—			
Palah, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	6
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	6	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0
FRESH FISH—			
Surmaye, large, each	1	12	0
Palah, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

OUTSIDE horses are beginning to drop in to Poona, and Lord William Beresford's string, amongst whom is the well-known plater Lanercost, are doing daily work on the course. Taylor with the Maharajah of Jhallawar's stable and several ponies has also arrived. The Jodhpore lot were daily expected when our advices left, and were merely awaiting the coming of Maharajah Pertab Singh, who was to select from the innumerable horses in training at head-quarters those he wished to carry his colours for the Poona and Hyderabad meetings. The expected English horses will not be taken on to Jodhpore, but, after a short rest at Bombay, go on to Poona and train there for future meetings. This is a sensible resolve on the owners's part, as the sandy tracks at Jodhpore are not conducive to the improvement of action.

"SAVE me from my friends and hangers-on" is what the sporting Nawab of Bhaugulpore must be saying to himself just now. His underlings dissuaded him at the commencement of the season from buying that excellent Arab Samnite, who by his running at Bangalore has proved himself a clinker, and who with his maiden weights will, if we are not mistaken be found well to the fore both at Poona and at Hyderabad.

A NEW aspirant for turf honours, the Rajah of Madhol, lately bought that handsome Arab colt, Dictator, from Mirza Ahmed at Poona, giving Rs. 5,000, with contingencies and all engagements; but we regret to hear that after a fast gallop on Saturday week, the colt pulled up very lame, which is decidedly disheartening to his new proprietor so early in his career.

COLONEL PEEL, of the Queen's Own, lately purchased the Arab Ormonde from Ali Abdoola for Rs. 3,000—a bay with light-coloured legs—and is said to have beaten Sunshine in a trial. Some Arabs come out late, but on the first two days Ormonde cut up badly.—*Planter's Gazette.*

THE RELEASE OF ZEBEHR PASHA.

ZEBEHR has been released and he was a passenger from Gibraltar to Port Said in the Rosetta. Apropos of his liberation, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

Zebehr, who has had some experience in government, is himself in the habit of saying that the only subordinate a rule need fear is a fool or a knave. He claims for himself that he is neither, and denies as fictions invented by a dishonest and dismissed servant all the current stories of prearranged revolt in the Soudan. With regard to the first there is admittedly no doubt. At the age of eight and-twenty, having received nothing but a good education from his father, he went down into the provinces of the White Nile as a supernumerary in the guard of an ivory merchant. He had neither money or interest; a copy of the Koran was his only outfit; he went into his first battle with a broken gun and two cartridges for his sole equipment. From these beginnings he rose, by the exercise of his own talents, to be the merchant, soldier, and administrator that we know. When, in 1874, he went down to Cairo to lay his views with regard to the government of Darfour before the Khedive, he received all the honours of a conqueror. Towns were decorated foo his passage; Governors came out to meet him; no less than seventy-five Kings' sons marched in his train. A palace in the capital was appointed for his use, and he was sumptuously, entertained when his scheme of administration was expounded to the Khedive. The reason for its rejection was frankly admitted. Darfour under such a government was likely to become too strong, and Egypt dared not expose herself to the near neighbourhood of so vigorous a power. As far back as 1874, Zebehr warned the Egyptian Government that they must reduce taxation, or lose the Soudan. They would not reduce taxation, nor check the power of provincial Governors. The opposition which Gordon met with when he tried to introduce reforms was such as no foreigner could overcome; and the result has been not far from that predicted by Zebehr. It is interesting, and not always sufficiently remembered, that the Ismail Yacoub with whom Zebehr quarrelled on the subject of taxation and against whose government he went down to Cairo to protest, was the same man of whom Gordon afterwards complained that he encouraged abuses thwarted all reasonable plans, and rendered reform and good government impossible. Zebehr entirely denies that complicity with the slave trade with which he is usually credited. His policy was to open the roads. In order to do this it is necessary to put down slave-hunting upon the roads, and he claims that his wars were directed to this end. At the same time it is equally necessary that caravans should pass unmolested, and slave caravans from the south allowed under Zebehr's rule to pass on the same terms as other caravans. He appears to have looked upon the slaves as merchandise, to have forbidden heir capture from political reasons in territory over which he ruled and equally for political reasons to have permitted their transport. All the stories of his own slave-dealing he rejects as idle gossip wide of the facts. With regard to these statements, we have no present means of arriving at the truth. We can only recognize, somewhat tardily perhaps, the justice of hearing both sides of the case. The historians of Gordon speak with great bitterness and severity of Zebehr. That Gordon's own views with regard to him underwent a considerable modification when the knowledge acquired by report was corrected by more direct information is not to be doubted. He is said to have spoken of him in private oflate years as a man in whose honesty he believed. What is known to the public is that he thought there was no other man capable of organizing and ruling the Soudan. When, after much correspondence and discussion, Sir Evelyn Baring recommended him to reconsider the whole question carefully, and then to state in one telegram what he recommended, Gordon telegraphed: "The combination of Zebehr and myself is an absolute necessity of success. To do any good we must be together and that without delay. Believe me, I am right, and do not delay." The Government did not see fit to accede to his request. Before the end he put it upon record: "If Zebehr had been sent in March when I asked for him, we would not have lost Berber and would never have wanted an expedition; and Stewart and Power would have been alive." He never ceased to regret that he was refused the assistance and counsel of one who knew more than he did of the people and country he was called upon to govern; and when he predicted the fall of Khartoum as a consequence of this refusal he only said beforehand what has been often and sadly repeated since, that if Zebehr had been sent up Gordon would not have died.

Under these circumstance, with the ability of the man clearly proved and his honesty by no means disproved, we cannot but regret to find the condition attached to his liberation, that he shall pledged himself to abstain from interference in political or military questions relating to the Soudan or otherwise. There seems to be a sort of madness upon us which, in face of our demonstrated incapacity for ruling certain peoples still drives us to despise native assistance, and to declare that we, and not they, shall regulate their affairs. The country should clearly understand that what we are doing is, for very doubtful political reasons, to plunge the Soudan back into that barbarism from which it was slowly emerging at the time when Zebehr Pasha's scheme for its organization was rejected as being likely to render it too prosperous.

MR. CAINE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., has sailed from Liverpool to Montreal for a voyage round the world. Writing to one of his constituents, Mr. Cabine says:—

"I have a twofold object in taking this journey. First, I want to get rid of a physical infirmity which has been troubling me for the last two years, and which my doctor tells me can only be got fairly rid of by a thorough rest and plenty of sea air; second, I wish to see for myself the [illegible] and important country which has been opened up to British people by the Candian Pacific Railway, and also to visit our great dependency of India. I know of no better or more profitable course for a member of Parliament to take during his recess than to study on the spot questions of foreign and colonial policy, in which his constituents are equally interested with the rest of the country. It is my intention to spend at least a month in Manitoba and British Columbia; then to cross the Pacific from Vancouver to Japan, see that proceed *via* Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang, to Colombo, giving two months to British India, reaching home in time to meet Parliament in February.

READY WRITERS IN INDIA.

A RECENT resolution of the Supreme Government in India deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. The Governor-General in Council gives formal notice through the *Gazette* that official reports, reviews, and returns are too many and too long. A large number, he and his Council think, might be omitted altogether. Time is needlessly consumed in drafting documents on subjects too trivial to demand consideration, or too vast to be discussed in this way. As much is spent at headquarters in perusing and answering them. Superfluous controversies are raised on all sorts of points, and the sole result is to elicit that no conclusion was ever really attainable. By the resolution it is cordially acknowledged that all the official compilations are by no means supererogatory or futile. In an Empire like British India regular written interchange of ideas between the central authority and its subordinates is indispensable to maintain administrative harmony and uniformity. Departments would without it grow indolent, or might manifest energy in wrong directions. The Supreme Government would lose touch of its delegates, as the Moguls lost touch of theirs. Very often an error is thus set right at its commencement, which otherwise would have sprung up like a grain of mustard seed. But the reports which are essential and intrinsically valuable have themselves a tendency, the Governor-General complains, to swell in size beyond reasonable bounds. He begs the local administrations, both in person and deputy, to be more concise. He wants figures, and no more comments than are required to explain them. The Supreme Government looks to a provincial report to ascertain whether its interference or assistance be desirable. That is its primary object. It consults reports from the local Governments with a view secondarily to judge the course the country at large is taking. To derive substantial advantage in either way, as well as to economize its own precious moments, its informants ought to be carefully to dwell on none but salient features. In the papers composed for its instruction, it is intimated, there is a grievous lack of perspective. A volume frequently has to be studied when a single paragrah would have conveyed every fact of true interest.

A similar characteristic marked the early days of the French Revolution in the last century. A special disease, "paperasserie," invaded, it was observed, the departments. Every bureau was continually inditing immense reports on every conceivable question. To and fro between the Republican leaders in Paris and their enthusiastic coadjutors in the provinces huge reams of paper travelled. No circumstances was too minute to afford scope for the expression of endless speculation and jubilation, suspicion and panic, by pen and ink. Subordinate Republicans in office craved opportunities to fortify themselves by visible and tangible alliance with their chiefs in the capital. All besides was so strange and new that they were tempted to introspection; and they naturally committed their confessions to paper. Anglo-Indian "paperasserie" proceeds in some measure from the same sources. The executive, belonging for the most part all to one race, and constituting numerically a very small minority in the midst of a vast dissimilar mass, indulges, through the facile medium of paper, its instinctive desire for approximation to its fellows and for sympathy. Whether it have much or little of weight to impart, a local authority feels the better for calling out from a bulky bundle of statistics to its administrative superiors. The nature of official life in India throws a man back upon himself. He seeks occasions to commune, not merely with others of his kind at a distance, but with himself. He discovers them, to the embrassment of his official principals, in a gaol report, or a theory of the method of disposing of village sewage. The kindliest excuses may be found for the fluency and superabundance of departmental reports in India. They evince extraordinary laboriousness, and reveal much, particularly about their author. At the same time there can be no doubt that they are intolerably prolix, and say so much as to incur the danger of telling nothing. Everybody who has had anything to do with Indian administration is aware of the copiousness of Anglo-Indian penmanship. Each officer writes as if he had explored the entire subject for the first time, and as if his correspondents in the Supreme Government were absolutely ignorant of the simplest rudiments. Much as the whole of the machinery of affairs has been changed since the East India Company instituted its administrative heirarchy, the Civil Service continues to be emphatically a service of Writers. One and all love to write; and probably the Home Government of India would say that the Supreme Government at Calcutta and Simla, which is now supplicating its subordinates to spare it, holds the pen of a ready writer like them.

It is easier to point out a vice than to provide for its correction. The Governor-General in Council imposes an invidious duty on the local administrations when he requests them to suppress unnecessary reports. To the compiler each report appears of extreme urgency. Its abolition is like a sentence of solitary confinement. The would-be author is sentenced to dumbness. He will seem to be cut off from chances of distinction, and inhibited from taking part in the management of the business of the Empire. A retrenchment of the mountain of official papers is, however, itself a far simpler process than the concurrent reduction of the bulk of others which are to have their doom commuted from the capital penalty to the bare necessaries of documentary existence. By the compression to be exacted is meant that all digressions and embellishments shall be pruned away which the writer loves the most because they appertain to himself, and not merely to his subjects. He is to be put upon an allowance; and he will not like it more than did the famous character in fiction to whom similar treatment was meted out. However, the hardship has to be endured; and the sufferers may comfort themselves in the thought of the grand and useful lesson which by their means is about to be taught members of the Civil Service everywhere. The Supreme Government states its will to the local Governments. Official reports are henceforth to be condensed so as to teach precisely as much as is wanted, and nothing more. It trusts in the exercise of "the vigorous discretion" required for the purpose, and has no apparent fear that the quality will not be forthcoming, or may not be successfully applied. When the work has been accomplished in India, the British public would be greatful for a communication of the secret by the Civil Service there to the Civil Service at home. Very much of the clerical expenditure on home departmental work could be saved, and an infinite quantity of departmental civil war would be avoided, if the Secretary to the Treasury had simply to issue an order to Whitehall and Pall-mall that official papers should be restricted to "salient features," and if he might rely on the order being obeyed.—*Times.*

THE NEW EDITOR OF THE *MOSCOW GAZETTE.*

THE late Mr. Katkoff is to be replaced in the direction of the *Moscow Gazette* by a fighting editor; for under what more appropriate designation can General Tchernaieff, Mr. Katkoff's reported successor, be spoken of? The new editor, like his predecessor, may be expected to show himself absolutely careless as to the subject of internal reforms, and, as regards external affairs, eager to extend in every direction Russia's actual frontiers. Sooner or later this is what every newspaper editor in Russia must come to, if he means at once to satisfy the Government and to delight his readers. General Tchernaieff was at one time editor of the *Russian World*, a paper which attracted much attention at the time of the assault of Servia upon Turkey, when some thousands of Russian soldiers and non-commissioned officers were, in successive drafts, entering the Servian army. General Tchernaieff has had a somewhat varied life; for he has been not only a soldier but also a notary and a newspaper editor. The Emperor Alexander II. was, however, so shocked at this distinguished commander's becoming a lawyer that he called upon him to let the toga, in a new sense, "give way to arms;" and General Tchernaieff accordingly purchased the *Russian World* to support the claims of the Slavonic populations of the Balkan Peninsula upon the sympathy and assistance of Russia. Not content with mere writing, Tchernaieff, as a man of action, started a subscription for the insurgents in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, sent military correspondents to the scene of action to help the insurgents, not with newspaper articles alone, but also with money, arms, and leadership; and finally went himself to Servia to take command of the Servian army, strengthened by some 3,500 or 4,000 Russian volunteers.

M. ZOLA AND HIS CRITICS.

ACCORDING to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, a schism has declared itself among the naturalists, of which M. Zola since Flaubert's death has been the grand master. His last work "Land" ("La Terre") has been the cause of the split. It was too offensive for five among the most distinguished of his disciples. One of the five is M. Paul Bonnetain. They complain that foulness has become a mania of the celebrated novelist, and that he neglects to draw his pictures from real life, evolving them as much from his diseased inner consciousness as if he were an old-fashioned novelist. The peasants in "Land" are stock characters, doubtless painted with dash, but unworthy, they consider, of the hand which in "Drink" depicted with such force and truth the working class types of Paris. The five schismatics have sent their protest to *Le Figaro.*

CAPTURE OF AN OUTLAW.

THE Victorian papers contain sensational accounts of the capture of a notorious outlaw—a Tantia Bhil—named Hughes, by the armed police. Prolonged impunity had rendered Hughes over-bold and one day news was brought to the police of Fremantle that Hughes had been camping just outside the town. Here the police managed to take him so much by surprise that in his flight into the bush, he left his wallet and provisions behind. The native trackers speedily found where the tracks of Hughes broke off and a body of police followed them. In the meantime a constable named Gee galloped to the top of a near sandhill, from which a good view of the surrounding bush might be obtained. No sooner had he got there than he saw Hughes running at full speed across some open ground. Gee fired two shots at him, causing Hughes to take shelter behind a big tree. Seeing this Gee boldly galloped down straight at the fugitive; who opened fire upon him as he came dashing up. First he fired his Martini-Henry rifle, and then a revolver three times, each bullet passing across Gee's face. The latter drew up when he was within a few yards of his man; and then his horse began to rear and plunge. Throwing himself clear from his horse, Gee scrambled into the scrub and made his way to a sapling, behind which he took shelter. Corporal Hogan and Constable O'Leary at this point came riding toward Hughes, who for a few moments turned his attention to them. Both these officers fired from horse-back; Hughes replying with his revolver, but without effect on both sides. When Gee had fairly placed himself behind a sapling, he called out to Hughes, "Now, fire away. Let us have it;" and the latter, seeing his fresh danger, replied with five shots, three of which struck Gee's sheltering sapling. Hughes was now in a perilous position, as, in sheltering himself from the fire of Gee, he exposed himself of that of the officers on horseback and *vice versa*, Gee, who was only twenty-five yards away from his man, says that he could have shot him dead with ease more than once, when he was obliged to expose the whole of his body. He did fire after reloading, five shots at Hughes's left leg, which was exposed from time to time, from the knee downward but each bullet struck in the sand under the raised boot. Hughes, however, then incautiously the whole of his left leg; and, taking rapid aim with his revolver, Gee shot him in the left thigh. The moment he was struck Hughes staggered back from the tree and, raising his left hand, called out, that he would surrender. All the members of the police party then closed in upon him. Being the nearest, Gee reached him first, and, taking him by the shoulder, told him if he dared to move, he should shoot him. Hughes replied, "I'll die like a man." His captor, Gee, replied, "You have fought like a man," and shook hands with him. The prisoner now gave up his Martini-Henry rifle, upon which he was resting when taken and quietly allowed himself to be handcuffed. He appeared to be quite cool and collected. He remarked to the officers that he supposed he would have to suffer for what he had done. Turning to Gee, he added, "I wish you had shot me through the body instead of through the leg, and finished me." He did not appear to be in much pain from the wound. He was lifted on the horse of the native assistant and the police party then began its return to Fremantle with its prize. The spot at which Hughes was taken is about three miles from Fremantle. Constable Gee, after re-capturing his horse, took possession of the wallet which Hughes in his flight had deserted, and it was found to contain fourteen Martini-Henry cartridges, forty-seven bull-dog revolver cartridges one Martini-Henry rifle, one bull-dog revolver, a quantity of tea and sugar, some meat, jams, split peas, tobacco, matches and rugs. It transpired that Hughes' rifle had jammed, and also that his revolver spring had snapped. He was able still to fire with the revolver, and when he surrendered had fired over a dozen shots altogether. The news of the capture of Hughes seemed to spread like wildfire. The encounter in the bush had taken place at about 4 o'clock; and three-quarters of an hour later the prisoner was being taken through the town. The inhabitants fairly turned out in a body; and it was with difficulty that the constables managed to make their way along the chief streets to the police station at the end of High-street. Instead of attempting to lynch him, the crowd appeared to have shared the evidently friendly feeling of the police for their prisoner.

THE IMPRISONED MISSIONARY IN UGANDA.

DR. ALEXANDER MACKAY sends to the *Times* several extracts from letters from his son, who is still imprisoned in Uganda, chiefly bearing on the proposal made by the Governor of the Equatorial province of the Soudan to the English Government, offering to hand over the province to England if she will only establish a protectorate over it. It is not every day that such a proposal is made, and it is not every one who has the right to make it. The extracts further show the urgent need there is for such a measure, and the joy it would give to the persecuted Christians of Uganda. The extracts are as follows:—

BUGANDA, March 18, 1887.

My dear Father,—About three weeks ago I received, by one and the same mail, your long-looked-for letters of Aug. 2, Sept. 2, Oct. 14, and Nov. 18. These have been of great comfort to me. Very recently the King gave out, on more than one occasion, that he meant to have another grand massacre of the Christians. His mother heard of his fell purpose, and sent to advise him not to kill his best friends in the country. I believe also that the two biggest chiefs ventured to remonstrate with him, and recommended him to let alone the Christians, who had been guilty of no crime. Thus, for the present, we are delivered from another spell of dread and horror. Perhaps you are aware that Dr. Emin Pasha has made an application for British protection over the Equatorial province of the Soudan which he still governs. At present he is there—viz., at Wadelai, on the Upper Nile—with a colony of Egyptians and Soudanese, who have remained faithful to him throughout the whole of the Mahdi rebellion. Unless he is aided in some way either he will certainly before long fall a prey to the wild tribes around him or else the Mahdi's fanatical followers from the Bahr el Ghazal will once more come down upon him and exterminate him and the handful of troops, who are already disheartened at being left so long unaided. After the noble Gordon perished by treachery at Khartoum, the English Government solemnly pledged itself that the Egyptian garrisons scattered over the Soudan should, as far as possible, be rescued, and you know well that Wadelai is one of them. Therefore England is bound in honour to make a resolute endeavour to redeem her promise. Surely now is the happy moment for redeeming her pledge when the gallant commander of that garrison and the governor of that province offers to put both garrison and province in the hands of England by inviting her to assume the protectorate of Equatorial Soudan, which he has so long gallantly held, though surrounded by legions of enemies thirsting for his blood. But, apart from the point of honour, would there be any advantage to England or to Christianity in her assuming this offered portectorate? There certainly would. This province, now the grand centre of East African slavery, would, if wisely and justly governed, soon become the centre of peace and liberty to half an immense continent. It would be a friendly quarter to which the prosecuted could flee, and thereby favourably react upon such tyrants as ours, compelling to grant greater toleration to their subjects, lest they should lose the half of them. Great issues for the future of Central Africa depend on the question whether or not the British Government shall deal wisely in this matter. At present, I am aware, there is an outcry to 'abandon' this region to the full swing of lawlessness and cruelty; but God grant there may soon be a reaction in public feeling at home, and that England may once more take her wonted place as the friend of the helpless and the oppressed. This would be the true climax to the jubilee of our illustrations Queen. Let us not despair; 'to him that believeth all things are possible.'—"ALEX. M. MACKAY."

THEFT BY AN INDIAN AT HOME.

ON August 9th, at the Westminster Police-court, Shaik Fakir Mahomed, nineteen, a young Mahomedan Indian, was charged befor Mr. D'Eyncourt with stealing marked money belonging to Mr. Richard Bignell, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. The prisoner was a bearer in the employ of His Highness, and was one of the servants brought from India for the Jubilee visit. In consequence of jewellery and articles being missed from the Maharaja's room at the Grosvenor Hotel, observation was kept, and suspicion attached to the prisoner. The police were communicated with, and certain coins were marked and placed in a drawer. Afterwards the prisoner was called in, and two marked shillings were found in his pocket. Mr. Bignell said he had reason to believe that the prisoner had stolen a quantity of property, but they were not prepared to prove the charges against him. He had been making presents to a maid at the Grosvenor Hotel. A diamond brooch and a ring had been missed. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Mr. D'Eyncourt sentenced him to twenty-one days imprisonment with hard labour.

THE NEW MILITARY RIFLE.

THE Special Committee on the new Army rifle have been conducting a long series of experiments, with a view to fixing a standard bore as well as settling the form of magazine to be adopted in the service small arm. As already stated, it has been decided to fix the diameter of the bore of the new rifle at a point near ·3. The exact gauge is to be ·31, which means a bullet about the diameter of an ordinary pencil or penholder. This, the *Daily Telegraph* points out, is a considerable lessening of size from the ·450 of the present Martini-Henry, and much below the ·400 of the rifle of the future that was to be—the Enfield-Martini. Over 100,000 stand of these Enfield-Martinis have been completed with sword bayonets to fit. That number is actually in the armouries, and the re-arming of the forces with these rifles was to have been undertaken at an early date. The adoption of the still newer and smaller bore of ·31 renders the unissued Enfield-Martinis obsolete, so that the Government will be forced to sell them as useless or unnecessary stores. In the experiments with the new chosen rifle of the British soldier, the ·31 bore, it was found that although the bullet is not much bigger in diameter than that of a saloon pistol, it was remarkably efficient in range and destructiveness. At 2,000 yards range the shooting was exceedingly close. Compared with its diameter the bullet is very long. As it is fired with a large charge of compressed gunpowper, has a high velocity and, consequently, very flat trajectory. Up to 500 yards range the soldier need not raise the back sight, but firing low, can easily hit his enemy. In order to test the destructiveness of bullets of so small a calibre, shots were fired into the carcases of dead horses and other animal. It was found that bullets that had a small alloy of copper in them gave most successful results. So satisfactory were these repeated experiments with the ·31 rifle that it left the committee in no doubt, and its adoption was recommended. Having settled on the bore of the rifle of the future the committee found less difficulty with the other portion of their labours, namely, selecting the type of magazine. With the use of a small bullet, and, as has also been decided, the adoption of the new compressed gunpowder in solid drawn cases, not only is the weight of the ammunition reduced, but a greater number of cartridges can be placed in the magazine of the rifle. For some time the committee have apparently been disposed to take up the improved Lee rifle. The chief objection to this weapon by military men was that the magazine, when of a convenient practical size could only hold five cartridges. That number, it was argued, was too few, and unless they could be made to carry eight or ten cases, it was not worth while having the magazine, as a soldier could fire five shots almost as quickly by single loading, picking the cartridges from his bandolier. The new bullet and case will permit of an increase in the number of charges that can be placed in the Lee magazine. The committee are, however, still conducting their inquiry into the question of the best form of magazine for military purposes, and have by no means finally settled to adopt the Lee. It is tolerably certain that the future rifle of our troops will now be a magazine gun, containing not less than eight reserve shots, which, in the supreme moment in assault or repulse, can be almost instantly delivered in a death-dealing shower.

SHOULD LIPSKI BE HANGED.

MR. MATTHEWS, the Home Secretary, is likely to be embroiled in difficulties over the Lipski case. Apparently he had no doubt of the guilt of the Whitechapel murderer, for he informed the House of Commons on Saturday, August 13, that he would not interfere with the course of law, which in this case meant that Lipski was to have been hanged this morning. But the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an article detailing the circumstances of the case held Lipski to be innocent, and warned the Home Secretary that he would be guilty of judicial murder if the sentence were carried out. Mindful of his experience in the last case, Mr. Matthews wavered in his decision, and he practically at the eleventh hour respited Lipski for a week in order that further inquiries may be made. The *Pall Mall Gazette* reproduced a history of the case founded on the statements of Mr. John Hayward, the solicitor, who defended the condemned man. In substance it is as follows :—

FOUND MURDERED IN HER ROOM.

On the 28th of June, Miriam Angel, a young married woman, was found dead in her room at 16, Batty Street, Whitechapel. That she was murdered by some person or persons is beyond all dispute. Her husband had gone to his work at 6-15, and she was then in good health. When she was found at 11, marks of four or five blows, as if from a fist, sufficient to cause produced insensibility, were found on her temple ; her mouth, windpipe and gullet were burned with nitric acid, which had produced suffocation ; the bedclothes were marked with the acid, *mixed with blood*, probably (as the doctor said) caughed up by the dying woman ; about an ounce of the acid had been used. The bed stood eight or nine inches from the wall, against which the bedclothes were piled, underneath the bed and close to the wall. Israel Lipski, the condemned prisoner, a slightly-built young man 22 years old, a lodger in the same house, was discovered lying insensible, in his shirt sleeves, with a large egg-box in front of him, the inside of his mouth burned with the same acid. The acid would have given him great, agony, but was not sufficient to have caused insensibility ; a few scratches, described as very slight, were on his hands and forehead, but the *skin of both his elbows was abraded or rubbed off*. Lipski's coat was found under the bed ; one skirt was completely destroyed by the acid ; the underneath part of both the sleeves was also badly burned ; splashes of acid, not mixed with blood, were also found on front of the coat ; altogether, a full ounce of acid must have been used upon and about the coat alone ; this coat was covered up by another coat belonging to Mrs. Angel's husband, which had been taken down from the wall where it had been hanging, and placed upon the damaged coat. A two-phial which had contained nitric acid was found in the bedclothes : the key of the bed-room door was found on the inside.

THE THEORY OF THE PROSECUTION.

Such are the admitted facts. How are they to be accounted for? Who committed the murder? Two explanations were put before the court—one, the theory of the prosecution that Lipski committed the murder ; the other the statement made by the prisoner, that two set upon him, and threatened to murder him "as they had murdered the woman." We must now briefly give each theory in detail. According to the theory of the prosecution—eked out by suggestions from the judge in summing up—the prisoner suddenly determined to enter the room for an immortal purpose. The woman resisted. He became furious, beat her insensible with his fists, and afterwards poured nitric acid down her throat. He then took some more acid in order to commit suicide, and crawled or fell under the bed, where he was found. That is the theory which the jury accepted, and on the strength of which Lipski lies under sentence of death.

LIPSKI'S EXPLANATION IN HIS DEFENCE.

Lipski's own statement was made as soon as he had sufficiently recovered in the hospital. He has repeated it several times to his solicitor, and has never, Mr. Hayward says, made any variation in it whatever. Briefly stated, it is as follows. He had just commenced business as a stick-maker, and had engaged a boy and two men—Simon Rosenbloom and Schmuss—to work for him. On the morning in question he had given Simon a sovereign to get some brandy with—like so many foreigners, he took brandy with his morning coffee—as he also wanted change. He himself had gone out to make business purchases. On returning he found Simon standing in the doorway of Mrs. Angel's room. Schmuss, a tall, powerful man who was standing behind, immediately seized him. The two men together used other violence to him. They poured something down his throat saying, "There's your brandy for you ;" and, when he said he had neither a watch nor money, threatened to murder him as they had murdered the woman. In the scuffle his coat was half pulled off. They afterwards pulled it off altogether, rifled his pockets, and pushed him under the bed. He then became insensible, and remembers no more.

THE CASE AGAINST LIPSKI.

Taking them altogether, we find the material points against Lipski to be three in number. First and foremost, there is the acid. A Mr. Moore swore that he sold one ounce of nitric acid on the morning of the murder to some person of about Lipski's age. The indentification was described by Mr. Justice Stephen in his interview with Mr. Hayward as "a weak one." The second point against him is the door. Lipski was found inside the room and the door was undeniably fastened. Mrs. Lipksi, the landlady (no relation of the prisoner), said it was locked when after the murder had been committed, the door was forced. So far this part of the case looks bad for Lipski ; but there are further facts which give it a different aspect. Mr. Hayward's clerk took him to a Mr. Cameron, of the commercial Road, a locksmith, who examined the lock in the premises of Mrs. Lipski. He found that the lock was very badly put on ; that unless the handle was carefully turned, the latch would not be moved. Mrs Lipski, in his presence, tried the experiments, declared that the door locked when in fact it was not, and thereupon stated that she could not be sure whether on the morning of the murder it was locked or not. The motive suggested by Mr. Justice Stephen was lust, and "if that were so," he said, "it would rather be the act of one man than two." But is this really so? Are not rapes in which more than one man is concerned every day occurrences in criminal annals? And even if there were any little balance of probability against Lipski on this score, is it not made up for by his admitted good character and his being engaged to be married—points which, as Mr. Justice Stephen said, "decidedly made in his favour."

THE CASE FOR LIPSKI.

We will first clear the ground of an important and subsidiary point. On the night before the murder Lipski had 25s. in his possession. When arrested 3s. or 4s. only were found on him. Lipski own story explains this. The prosecution failed to do so. The skin was rubbed on both elbows. Mr. Calvert, the house physician at the hospital, stated to Mr. Hayward that these abrasions could be accounted for by the struggles of a man on his back, but that it would be difficult to account for them in any other way. Lipski's coat, as we have said, was burned on the inside—one skirt being almost destroyed, and the back parts of both arms also being much stained with the acid. Now if he had been standing up, and no one interrupting him, how could the coat have been thus burned? According to the case for the prosecution, there were at the time of the murder only two other persons on the spot besides Lipski and his alleged victim—namely, the man Simon Ros-enbloom, who was in Lipski's workshop, which is immediately above the room of the murder, and the landlady's mother. The lady is old and blind, and was sitting in the street outside the house. Now we all know what sort of walls and partitions there are in poor houses in Whitechapel. As a matter of fact Mr. Hayward measured the partition dividing the rooms from the starcase, and found them to be of wood a quarter of an inch thick. He then sent his clerk up to Lipski's workshop, and remaining himself in the murdered woman's room carried on a conversation with the clerk in an ordinary tone of voice. They could hear each other easily. Yet Simon says that he heard no sound whatever—not a single scream, or cry. or sign of scuffle—during all the while that Lipski, on the theory of the prosecution, was sitting and struggling with the murdered woman, to say nothing of tumbling on the floor, and dragging the box after him. If the man Simon were engaged as Lipski says he was, there was no one else left to hear. Is there so little force in all this as to justify the public in folding its hands and let the gallows do its work?

THE CASE FOR RECONSIDERING.

The case will never be conclusively cleared up until the two ounces of nitric acid have been traced—a feat which should surely not be beyond the industry and ingenuity of our detective department. Until that is done, we do unhesitatingly say that it would be monstrous to hang Lipski on evidence which is perfectly consistent with his innocence.

BADGERING MR. MATTHEWS.

On Saturday the *Pall Mall Gazette* returned to the charge. It told the Home Secretary plainly that he "seemed to have decided to hang an innocent man, pretty much as he decided to libel an innocent woman on the evidence of the accusers." Furthermore, it was stated that if Lipski "was innocent (it being asserted that he was innocent) this blood would lie heavy on the head of Mr. Matthews" and "on the head of his master." Lastly came the order, conveyed as usual in the language of the stage, "one word from Lord Salisbury and!—Surely that word will not be left unspoken?" Apparently it has not been left unspoken.

A WEEK'S RESPITE.

The Home Secretary has respited the convict Lipski until Monday, August 22nd, and a letter in the following terms has been written to the governor of Newgate prison :—

"Whitehall, 14th August 1887.

"SIR,—In communicating the enclosed respite to Israel Lipski, be good enough to inform him distinctly that it is granted, not from any doubt existing in my mind as to the verdict or sentence, but merely to enable his solicitor to make certain inquiries which he has asked to be allowed to make. The convict must clearly understand that unless these inquiries put a new aspect upon the case the sentence will be carried into effect.—I am, &c.,

"HENRY MATTHEWS."

NEW THROUGH ROUTE TO INDIA.

AN Imperial Trade has been issued by the Porte granting to a group of British financiers the privilege of constructing a railway to Baghdad. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Globe* writes :—

The full significance of this event may not at first appear, but those who know the country and its present condition will readily recognise the enormous influence it will have upon the future of Asia Minor. It marks a new departure in the political economy of Turkey, the dawn of renewed prosperity, and the approaching restoration to Constantinople of her lost commercial crown as the emporium of the East. Volumes have been written upon the resources of Asia Minor, and the iron road about to be built is the one stroke at the barrier which prevents access to them. The experience of the last few years in the Aidin Villayet has abundantly shown how trade and commerce increase as the railways are pushed inland, and what material prosperity follows the removal of physical difficulties to freedom of intercourse. Where there was previously nought but the scrubby heath or bare steppe, as the iron horse makes its appearance, cotton and corn fields spring into existence, for their owners know that there is no fear now of their having to leave crops to rot upon the ground owing to the impossibility of reaching a market. Fancy a sum of not less than 3,000,000*l.* being annually spent abroad in provisioning Constantinople in respect only to three articles of consumption—flour, butter, and meat—when Antolia is well capable of supplying the whole of Turkey in Europe, with a large surplus for exportation. Such is the fact disclosed by an examination of the Custom-house records, and the greater portion of this money goes to Russia, the hereditary foe of the Empire. It is well known that in many districts of Asia Minor more than half the crops are left to rot upon the ground, and the peasantry have no incentive to raise more than will enable them to drag on existence from one year to another.

The new railway, as it extends inland, will tap between Ismid and Angora some of the most productive parts of Turkey, and a very large increase of trade will naturally follow, as in the case of Smyrna, after the extension of its lines. Mohair, cattle, grain, hides and tallow, fruit and other staple products of the Angora district already begin to appear at Ismid in greater quantities since the recent improvement of the roads, and such being the case with so very slight an amelioration of existing conditions, what may not be expected to follow the construction of a railway? The Imperial Goverment as a guarantee, grants the increase of the tithes naturally expected to follow this development of ways and means, but even without such help there is very prospect of good returns from the traffic receipts, as the line will be the great through route for Asia Minor to Kurdistan and Persia. Angora and the other large towns it will connect are all on the present caravan route, so that a traffic already exists that would more than suffice to cover working expenses. In its wider relations the new line will bring India closer to England by some four or five days, thus providing a mail route shorter than either the Pacific or the Siberian. The existing Ismid section is to be relaid, the sharp curves that at present prevent a higher speed than twenty-five miles per hour being improved away, and the whole line is to be so constructed as to admit of travelling when necessary at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The line is to be brought in from Haider-Pasha to Scutari, so as to offer a port at its terminus protected from wind and sea in all directions. These works, it is understood are to be commenced forthwith as also the extension of the line to Ada-Bazar the first stage on the road to Angora and Bagdad.

The fortunate possessors of this concession—the winners, as it may well be said, of the Gand Prix of Enterprise in Turkey—are Messrs. Alt and Zeefeder, the lessees of the Haidar-Pasha and Ismid Railway. Great credit is due to them for their perseverance, for their rivals have been many, and the contention sharp. Unless, however, the shrewd perspicuity of the Sultan had been brought into play, the matter would still have remained in the field of unsettled issues, for it is but the other day that a very severe blow was struck at the Alt-Zeefelder proposals in the strong recommendation sent in by the Military Council to the Sultan to adopt the narrow gauge system as the one best suited for Turkey. This was the system advocated by the French group, but fortunately the Sultan was wise enough to see that, although the constructors would benefit by the reduction of first cost, the country would suffer in the increase of mileage and reduced speed. With the narrow-gauge physical difficulties would have been avoided by sharp curves, and the line would have gone on serpentining, as the Adrianople Railway does, to the disgust of its wearied passengers, causing them to traverse twice the actual distance. All honour, then to the Sultan, who, in his wise solicitude for his subject's welfare, cut short all further discussion by an exercise of his Imperial prerogative, deciding that the most advantageous offer should be accepted. His Imperial Majesty has thus given to England what was so keenly sought after in France. It is a convincing proof of the Sultan's sagacity and of the truth of the remark that has been made in my hearing by more than one eminent person who has visited Constantinople—"His Majesty Abdul Hamid Khan is the best and most clear-sighted man I have found out here." It may also be taken as evidence of the sincere desire of the Sultan to be on good terms with England.

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THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ul ., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle. I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

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Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester. D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.
10th January, 1887.

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I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post.

C. W. GOLDING.

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JOHN MUMFORD,
Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

I have received a small tin of your "HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

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I think "HIPPACEA" is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

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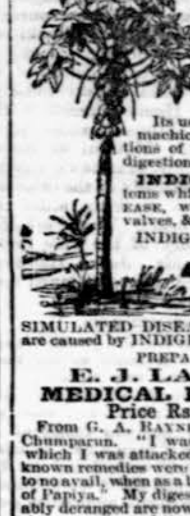
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